HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

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[TEN PAGES]
PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904. Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
26th Nov.	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
3rd Dec	CALEDONIA	7538	MACEDONIA	10512
10th "	MARMORA	10509	.....	.....
17th "	ARCADIA	6903	CHINA	7912
24th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
31st. "	CALEDONIA	7538	MOLDAVIA	9400
1905.				
7th Jan.	ARABIA	7503	.....	.....
14th "	ARCADIA	6603	VICTORIA	6322
21st "	ORIENTAL	5284	.....	.....
28th "	CALEDONIA	7538	HIMALAYA	6389
4th Feb.	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
11th "	ARCADIA	6673	INDIA	7911
18th "	CALEDONIA	7538	.....	.....
25th "	PERSIA	7951	BRITANNIA	6923
4th Mar.	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....
11th "	ARCADIA	6603	MONGOLIA	9505
18th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
25th "	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	6610
1st April	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
8th "	ARCADIA	6903	MARMORA	10509
15th "	EGYPT	791	.....	.....
22nd "	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
29th "	CALEDONIA	7538	.....	.....
6th May	ARCADIA	6903	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th "	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, through and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 18th October, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,635	Guionnet	26th Jan. 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	23rd Feb 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "VILLE de la CIOTAT," 6,630 tons, Captain Fiaschi, to sail on or about the 9th December, 1904.

For further Particulars apply to
J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Dec. 1904.
R. RUBATTINO	4,980	M. Saporiti	14th Jan. 1905.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Feb. 1905.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525, Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY to SINGAPORE and HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Dec. 1904.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Jan. 1905.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Feb. 1905.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "LHASA," 1,000 tons, on 25th November, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 21st November, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 22nd November, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Porebundar, Cutch Mandvie, Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein Bushire and Kuweit.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 24th November, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 8 a.m.

FOR MORMUGAO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,300 tons, on or about 29th November.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,800 tons, on or about 25th November.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Bombay, 19th November, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE via ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1905.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st March 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,095	8th Dec. 1904
*† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	22nd Dec. 1904
*† GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,280	27th Jan. 1905
*† CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	23rd Feb. 1905

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co, at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	27th Nov. 1904

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

THE WINE MERCHANTS OF INDIA.

ESTABLISHED AT HOME IN 1815 ; AT BOMBAY 1842.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S

SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY.

WM. McEWAN & CO.'s Renowned SCOTCH ALE.

C. P. & CO.'S SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY, moderately priced, very palatable, and in universal demand.

C. P. & CO.'S CLARETS, Well-known to the West of London Club Houses for the past 80 years.

OLD "CAMUSLYNIE STILL" Whisky. Unrivalled at the Price.

C. P. & CO.'S

OLD TAWNY PORT,

A FINE AFTER DINNER WINE. A GREAT TONIC.

15, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
INSIST UPON HAVING IT.

McDOWELL & CO.'S LIMITED,

'LIGHT OF ASIA

AND

'BAHADUR BOUQUETS"

SHOULD BE COMPARED WITH

REAL HAVANAHS

COSTING FOUR TIMES THE PRICE !!

Order a Sample Box containing 6 "Light of Asia" and 6 "Bouquets" costing Annas Fourteen free anywhere in India.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.

MADRAS.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

BRILLIANT EXHIBITION OF NEW GOODS
FOR CHRISTMAS SEASON
AT MESSRS. HINODE & CO.,
ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT.

The following Articles are fully worth sending Home as

'XMAS PRESENTS :—

JAPANESE CURIOS, TOYS, PICTURE FRAMES, TEA, COFFEE and TOILET SETS, FLOWER POTS, SATSUMA VASE AND PLATES, ENAMEL, BRONZE and PORCELAIN WARE, LACQUERED BOXES and TRAYS, PICTURE POST CARDS, SILK and COTTON KIMONOS, SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, EMBROIDERY, SCREEN, IVORY PANNELS, Etc., Etc.

60,000 PIANOS

THIS IS THE NUMBER OF

BLUTHNER PIANOS

MADE AND SOLD DURING THE LIFE TIME OF

JULIUS BLUTHNER,

THE FOUNDER of the FIRM, who still actively controls the immense Factory, which he ESTABLISHED FIFTY YEARS AGO.

NO OTHER MAKER can equal this RECORD. It is an overwhelming proof of the very high degree of excellence as regards tone and durability, which has been attained in the manufacture of the

BLUTHNER PIANOS:

FULL DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

SOLE AGENTS :

MARCKS & CO., LD,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

SPECIAL CONFECTIONERY

JUST TO HAND

ROCK DROPS,
SATIN DROPS,
FRUIT DROPS,
GELATINE CARAMELS,
CARAMELS MIGNON.

SEND FOR OUR NEW PRICE LIST
POST FREE TO ANY ADDRESS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
HIGH CLASS CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE HOTEL CONTINENTAL,

Nos. 9, 10, 11 & 12, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the healthiest and most fashionable European quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every convenience and comfort, maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its cuisine.

The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel residents and their guests only.

The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.

A large LADIES' PAVILION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the drawing-room on any account.

GUEST NIGHTS: Every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. ORCHESTRA in attendance.

No Public Bar kept.

F. A. BOSCOLO, Managing Proprietor.

OUR SPECIALITIES FOR THE LAST 35 YEARS.

HAMS,
BACON AND CHEESE,

AS SUPPLIED TO GOVERNMENT HOUSES

SIMLA, CALCUTTA, MADRAS & BOMBAY.

and over 300

CLUBS AND MESSES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

BARNES & CO'S
OILMEN STORES

FRESH EVERY FORTNIGHT BY P. AND O. MAIL STEAMER FROM LONDON.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,

PROVISION MERCHANTS, CATERERS, &c.,

APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY,

GREEN'S CAFÉ RESTAURANT,

ESTABLISHED 1868.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "IMPERATOR," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 8 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

NOTICE.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY, including R. M. Railway—CHEAP FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS will be issued over the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's System at REDUCED RATES for—

(1.) Christmas Holidays;
(2.) Visitors to the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition in Bombay.

Return Tickets at Reduced Fares will also be issued for Horses from Bombay to any Station distant over 50 miles on the Broad Gauge Section.

For particulars, see Notices exhibited at Stations.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 17th November, 1904.

ST. ANDREW'S DINNER.

THE ANNUAL DINNER will take place in the TOWN HALL on the EVENING of WEDNESDAY, 30th instant, at 8 o'clock. HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR has kindly consented to take the Chair. Scotsmen wishing to attend are REQUESTED TO SEND their NAMES and the NAMES of their GUESTS to the HONORARY SECRETARIES without delay.

The Lists will positively be CLOSED on SATURDAY, 26th instant, and no applications will be entertained thereafter.

GEORGE MILLER,
GEORGE McKENZIE,
Hony. Secretaries,
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

APPLICATIONS from CANDIDATES for employment as CLERKS in the permanent establishment of the Ordnance Department, Bombay Command, will be received by the undersigned up to the 25th November 1904. Those who have passed a University Matriculation Examination only need apply, stating age and when and where passed. Selected candidates will have to pass an entrance examination before enrolment.

W. B. WALKER, Captain, R.A.,
Ordnance Officer in Ty. Charge, Bombay Arsenal.
Bombay Arsenal, 18th November 1904.

MOTOR UNION OF WESTERN INDIA.

DELHI TO BOMBAY RELIABILITY TRIALS.

A FURTHER PRIZE CUP of the value of Fifty Guineas will be awarded for the best performance of Cars costing not more than £ 500 delivered in India.

Entries will be received by the HONORARY SECRETARIES, Bombay, up to the 1st December.

NOTICE is hereby given that MANMOHANDAS RAMJI and GULLIANDAS KESHAVDAS, trustees of the estate of the late LDHHALAL PRANJIWANDAS, have agreed to SELL to our client the property described below, and that all persons having any claim thereto by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, maintenance, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 121 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, and that otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the pension and tax tenure situate on the northern side of the Kandawadi Lane, without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 739 square yards or thereabouts, and forming a portion of a larger piece of land registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 17, New No. 81-82, Old Survey No. 525, New Survey No. 7494, together with the building standing thereon, assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward, Ward No. 804 and Street No. 72-80, and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Ichhalal Pranjiwandas, on or towards the south by the Kandawadi Lane, on or towards the East by the property of Ichhalal Pranjiwandas and on or towards the West partly by the property known as Narayen Wadi, partly by the property known as the Arya Samaj Building, and partly by the property known as Marbaodi Police Chowkey, and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the vendors.

Dated at Bombay the 19th day of November 1904.

MOTILAL & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

Re ESTATE OF GEORGE FREDERICK,
Late of Bombay, European, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all Creditors and all persons having any Debts, Claims or Demands either as creditors, heirs or otherwise howsoever upon or against the Estate of the late GEORGE FREDERICK, late of Bombay European deceased, who died intestate at Bombay on or about the 12th day of May, 1904, are required to send in particulars in writing of their Debts, Claims or Demands, with their Names and Addresses to the Undersigned, Solicitors for Mr. JOHN MELVIN PAYNE to whom Letters of Administration of the property and credits of the said George Frederick have been granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the office of the Undersigned on or about the 3rd day of December, 1904. And notice is hereby given that at the expiration of such time the said Administrator will proceed to administer the said Estate and will distribute the Assests of the said deceased having regard only to the Claims and Demands of which he shall then have had Notice in writing, and no claims received subsequently to the said 3rd day of December, 1904, will be recognised and the said Administrator will pay the Assets in his hands as aforesaid and will not be in any way liable or reponsible for the Assets of the said deceased or any part thereof so distributed, or paid, or otherwise dealt with, to any Person or Persons of whose Claims or Demands he shall not have had Notice on or before the expiration of the 25th day of November instant. And Notice is hereby given that all persons having Property belonging to or owing moneys to the Estate of the said deceased, are hereby called upon forthwith to deliver and pay the amounts of their Debts to the said Administrator or to the Undersigned as his Attorneys.—Dated this 8th day of November, 1904.

PAYNE & CO.,
18, Esplanade Road
Attorneys for the abovenamed Administrator.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 737 of 1902.

HATHILAL JAMNADAS and VITHALDAS ANANDJEE, Trustees (appointed) of the Estate of VANDRAVANDAS VRIJLAL, by the Consent Decree in Suit No. 210 of 1902.....Plaintiffs

vs.

KUTBUDIN ABDUL RAHIM PALOBA and another .....Defendants

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute for sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the First Day of FEBRUARY, 1904, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of November, 1904, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon:—

PARTICULARS.

All the estate right title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs and Defendants in all that piece of land situate on the East side of Ghogari Mohalla in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 200 square yards, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 8-6, New No. 8040, Old Survey No. 8040, and New Survey No. 951, together with the buildings, erected and standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under C. Ward No. 624 and Street No. 151 and 159 and bounded on the East by sweeper's passage, on the West by the said Ghogari Mohalla, on the North by the house of Abdulakhan bin Baloo Miya and now of Mohomed Saley bin Shaikh Sada Pinday, and on the South formerly by the house of Hajee Abdul Rahiman Pinday and now of Ashoo Malbaran and Fatma Malbaran, which said premises have been for some time past and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Defendants.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of M. MADHAVJI VIRJI, Attorney for the Plaintiffs aforesaid, at No. Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 13th day of October, 1904.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

POSTAL NOTICE.

THE following instructions are issued as to the conditions under which POSTAL ARTICLES may be sent from India to Members of the Mission proceeding to Kabul (Afghanistan):—

(a) Only Unregistered and Registered Letters, Postcards Newspapers, Packets and ordinary, i. e. Registered and Unregistered, Parcels may be sent. Full prepayment of the postage at Indian Inland Rates and in the case of Registered Articles of the Registration fee (2 annas) is compulsory.

(b) Unpaid or insufficiently paid articles and insured and value-payable articles cannot be sent, nor can Money Orders be drawn in favour of any Member of the Mission.

(c) UNREGISTERED Letters, Postcards and Packets should be addressed as follows:—

"(NAME),
KABUL MISSION
via PESHAWAR."

REGISTERED Articles and all parcels (Registered or Unregistered) should be addressed:—

"(NAME),
KABUL MISSION,
CARE of DY. COMMISSIONER,
PESHAWAR."

Articles addressed to the care of the Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar, will be transferred by the Post Office to that officer for onward transmission, his receipt being taken for all Registered Articles.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Director General of the Post Office of India.
Calcutta, the 14th November, 1904.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THE JESTERS
FOR A FEW NIGHTS ONLY.
INCLUDING THE FOLLOWING ARTISTES.
(DIRECT FROM LONDON.)

Miss Nellie Curtis.	Mr. Frank Lynne.
Miss Alice Griffin.	Mr. Cyril Davies.
Miss Corney Grain.	Mr. Phil. Carlton
Miss Bratrice Erle.	Mr. Chas. Ingels
Miss Doreen O'Connor.	Mr. Fred. A. Ellis.

In their NOVEL ENTERTAINMENT,
INTRODUCING ALL THE LATEST SUCCESSES.
NEW SONGS, DANCES, MONOLOGUES AND SKETCHES.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT,
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23RD.

Prices of admission: Rs. 4, 3, 2, and 1.

Plan at SOUNDY AND Co.

Doors Open 8-30 p.m., Curtain 9 p.m.

PHIL. CARLTON,
Business Manager.

SEALED TENDERS for MEDICAL STORE SUPPLIES will be received upto 12, noon, on the 15th December, 1904.

For further particulars and tender forms, apply to the Undersigned.

H. S. C. CARRUTHERS, Lt.-Col., I. M. S.,
Medical Storekeeper to Govt., Madras Command.

Government Medical Stores, Mint Buildings, Madras
Dated 11th November 1904.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 12, APOLLO STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at The Ridge, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished Household furniture by "Wimbridge and Roberts," best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, pictures, oleographs Brussels and Persian carpets, China and Japanese vases, table ornaments, large double brass bedstead, collection of plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of Francis A. Owen, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view three days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 19th November, 1904.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

Household furniture, such as dining table, chairs, easy chairs, drawing-room suit of sofas and chairs, lined silk tapestry, cupboards, chest of drawers, dressing, washhand and writing tables,

1 Miner's safe, 26 by 20 by 20 inches on stand.

The property of a gentleman, consisting of uniform dress, wearing apparel, table and bed linen, blankets, folding cot, chest-of-drawer, 2 Banjos, &c.

1 18 carat gold watch by C Freres.
1 S. B. rifle sighted to 1,000 yards.
1 Granite Marble suitable for graveyard monument, a number of pictorial books, wearing appaael, plateware, D. B. B. L. C. F. Gun by W. Churchman.
1 D B Gun and rifle combined by T Hollis, sighted to 1250 yards.

The property of a Parsee gentleman:—

1 full plate camera by Adams with Cook's lense, Thornton and Picard shutter and 6 double slides, complete, in leather case and in good order and two other small cameras and other photographic accessories.

AT 2 P.M,

Several ladies' and gents' bicycles, by different makers.
1 light rubber tyred victoria.
1 second hand vis-a-vis
1 light dog cart.
1 glass fronted double seated brougham
1 grey Arab horse fast going in harness.
1 Gents saddle by Dunnets, Sam Browne Belt and sword Belts.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Frere Road, opposite the European General Hospital, the stock-in-trade of a furniture maker, consisting of single and double almirahs and wardrobes, chest of drawers with mirror, large writing table, marble top tables and teapoys, night, easy and low chairs, new designed bedstead and cabinets, sofas, etc.

The above is on view.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction in Bora Bazar Street, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., the following effects belonging to the estate of the late Jaijee, widow of Bazonjee Sorabjee Rushina alias Mota Fram, and the late Navazbai, wife of Bomonjee Rustomjee Mulla Feroz, viz:—

Plain and glass door cupboards, bedstead, boxes, large lot of copper and brass utensils, glass vase, lamps, etc.

The above will be on view two days before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 19th November, 1904.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF WOODEN MATERIALS OF HORSE STALLS.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m., in the B. I. S. N. Company's Dockyard, Mazagon.

EX, s.s. "Umballa."

A quantity of wooden materials of about 450 horse stalls.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY PLANT, STORES, &c., &c., at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 24th, and FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., each day, at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel:—

A quantity of railway plant, stores, &c., &c., consisting of hose leather, delivery bells forges, India-rubber scrap heaters and picks, bolts and nuts, rivets, drum, kegs, lamps of sorts, leather scrap, weighing machines, old rail pieces, tanks, bridge materials, girders, zinc scrap, pumps, large quantity of gun-metal, scrap copper, brass, cast and wrought iron, cast iron columns, old rails, steel scrap of sorts, wheels and axles, wood, gas lamps, surveying instruments such as levels and theodolites, tents, locks, tyres cut pieces, brass hydrants, syphon boxes, earthenware pans, hoppers for carriage lavatories, soda bicarbonate, litharge golden sound, bells, old files, old fire bars, iron tubes, fish plates, Manilla ropes, derricks, and miscellaneous other stores.

The materials have been already weighed, and the weichment marked on each lot, and purchasers must accept this as final.

A deposit of 25 per cent, will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid and the goods removed away within one month, failing which the same will be sold on account and risk of the first purchasers.

A monthly rent of Rs. 3 per square yard will be charged by the company as ground rent on all lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their removal.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, GRAIN SWEEPINGS, F. P. BALES OF COTTON, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway, Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., at the Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain sweepings, bags of grain, hurrs, cottonseeds, bundles of bagging, jagree, boxes of luggage, writing papers, tea, bottles, turmeric, dried chillies, mohaseeds, ground nuts, cask of vinegar, bundle of ropes, horns, hemp, picking cotton, iron bar, iron and copper plates, old records and waste papers, umbrella, bangles, lanterns, paint, linseed oil, fallow washing soda, coir matting, bales of F. P. cotton, heaps of loose grain, and other miscellaneous articles.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 16th November, 1904.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 80, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—G. D. Nerlikar, Hyderabad Deccan.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks ready laid between Wathar and Mahableshwar at very moderate rates. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Deplomaed Dak Supplier to T. E. The Governor and Com.-in-Chief, 153, Main Street Poona.

BED ROOM, direct West Breeze and North, with Bath Rooms and Verandah, 4th Floor, Esplanade Road. Rent Rs. 45. Apply J. P. WATSON, 1 Church Gate Street.

OFFICE, TWO ROOMS, Cool, direct West Breeze, First Floor, Esplanade Road. Rent Rs. 65. Apply J. P. WATSON, 1 Church Gate Street.

TO LET.—HOUSE, at Ridge, Malabar Hill, lately occupied by Mr. S. Rebsch. Apply to CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN and Co., Girgaum, Bombay.

HAMILTON HOTEL, KHANDALLA, (open throughout the year). This HOTEL is most pleasantly situated. Excellent Accommodation. TERMS MODERATE.—J. F. LOJO & SONS, Proprietors.

AN English Family can receive a MARRIED COUPLE or BACHELOR, as PAYING GUESTS on Apollo Bunder. "Box No. 1497 N." Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

FULLY-TRAINED Medical, Surgical, and Maternity NURSES can be obtained at the J. J. HOSPITAL, Bombay.

WANTED, by a Calcutta Firm, an ASSISTANT (European), to take charge of the PIECE-GOODS DEPARTMENT. Must have had Home and Calcutta experience. Apply stating terms to "Box No 1633 N" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, for a Cotton Mill in Calcutta, MANAGER (European) with thorough knowledge of Carding. Good terms offered to man possessing suitable qualifications. Must have experience of and be able to properly control Native labour. Apply Box No, 1721 N., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, an OPERATOR and RETOUCHER accustomed to High Class and Artistic work for RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS' Art Photographic Salon, Bombay. Apply at once with Photo of self and Testimonials; thoroughly capable English gentlemen only need apply.

WANTED a LOAN. Best Security. Interest in Advance. Apply for other particulars to Box 1603 N, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

LOAN of Rs. 5,000. Repaid by Monthly Instalments of Rs. 100 in 4 years. Apply Box 'No. 1639," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette"

WANTED by an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE Students going up for Matric, P. E. or B. A. Examinations to be coached up in English, Mathematics and general subjects. Special Class for select pupils. Apply to Box "No 1231 A." Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED PERSONS, desirous to learn Commercial Correspondence and Precis Writing, to arrange hours with an experienced gentleman. Apply to Box "No. 1234 A" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1873.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette." Steam Press.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette Office.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil, Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, Sold at their Godowns, Mazagon.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 3 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 9. First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette Office.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the Information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

VICTORIA AERATED WATERS.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

PROPRIETOR: J. CONNELL.

OUR carts deliver regularly to any part of Bombay and Bandra.

Try our SODA, it is the best.

H. M. S. "ECLIPSE"
BOMBAY,
30th March, 1899.

MR. JAMES CONNELL of the Victoria Hotel Prince's Dock, has SUPPLIED AERATED WATERS of all sorts to this ship during our stay at Bombay. I had previously been informed privately that Mr. Connell's Factory was the BEST in the City, but before recommending the use of his Aerated Waters on Board, I went over his Establishment, and was so satisfied with everything that I can with confidence advise Medical Officers of H. M. Ships to deal with him.

CHARLES JAMES,
Fleet Surgeon.

ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, CAWNPORE.

SPLENDID VALUE IN

TURKISH TOWELS:

	Rs.
SUPERIOR TURKISH HAND TOWELS 44" by 23"	10 per doz.
FANCY STRIPED TURKISH TOWELS 44" by 19"	6 ,,
HANDSOME FANCY TURKISH TOWELS 44" by 23"	11 ,,
BATH TOWELS with fast red border 68" by 34"	21 ,,
TURKISH BATH SHEETS 12" by 54"	3 each.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

"PIVERFELL" (ANTI-MALARIAL PILLS)
SAFEST AND SUREST.
SOLE AGENTS:—F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.
BOWMAN'S

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE

MEN-O'-WAR.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

PURE and GENUINE, LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purpose. PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.

Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES ASSORTED CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. PRICES REDUCED for the Season only from the 15th October to 31st December, 1904, a Box of 10 lbs. at Rs. 2-8 and lose at 5 ans. per lb.

MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY, BENEDICTINE and CHARTREUSE. WALNUTS, ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS, NAPLES FIGS and MUSCATEL RAISINS.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bottles.

(PLEASE READ AGAIN)

THE GREAT
SECRET OF SUCCESS IS
EARNESTNESS,

"Without earnestness there is nothing to be done in Life."

WE WILL GIVE TO ALL
From As. 8 to Rs. 2,000
NONE EXCEPTED

To the purchasers of any one of the following articles:—

Set of STUDS or CHAIN,
Re. 1/8.

Pure Silver LADY'S NECK CHAIN,
Rs. 2/8.

Set of PURE SILVER STUDS,
Rs. 3.

English Lever Round TIMEPIECE,
(With five years' GUARANTEE.)
Rs. 3/8.

English Lever Square TIMEPIECE,
(With ten years' GUARANTEE.)
Rs. 4/8.

Lady's or Gent's SILVER WATCH,
(With five years' GUARANTEE.)
Rs. 7/8.

WILL YOU READ THIS?

Our Watches and Timepieces are well worth their money; they are Durable and Reliable Timekeepers, for which we give a guarantee to set right free of cost, including breakage of Mainspring, Oiling, etc., etc.; also will pay the postage when sent to us for Repairs.]

Purchaser's Name and Address will be registered up to the 3rd December and the complimentary packets will be forwarded on the following week which will contain either the article or cash as above mentioned.

WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.

A large stock of English Fancy Timepieces and cheap Jewellery of the latest designs from Rs. 2 to Rs. 110.

N.B.—Out-Station orders are promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P.-P. system only.

And NOT against Money Order.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
ART JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
173, DHURRUMTOLLAH STREET, CALCUTTA.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
60, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 100,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives sums for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

R. NICOLL,
Acting Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).Rs. 13,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas (Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch.) Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Rs. 1-8 per inch) Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL CO. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

DIABETES of any STAGE and STANDING will be cured by our specific. S. SUBBA RAO Esq., Bombay, writes:—"Having seen an Advertisement in the "Bombay Gazette," I tried your specific for

DIABETES.

By God's blessing and your medicine, I am perfectly cured."

Price Rs. 3. For detailed account of TREATMENT and TESTIMONIALS please address

J. C. MOOKERJEE & Co.,
THE VICTORIA CHEMICAL WORKS, RANAGHAT.
BENGAL.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1815.

DADABHOY BOMANJEE,
CARRIAGE BUILDER,
799 & 801, GIRGAUM ROAD, GIRGAUM,
BOMBAY.

Prize Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas of Merit awarded at the Bombay Horse and Carriage Show, 1900.

SOLE AGENT to Messrs. C. S. WINDOVER & Co., Limited, London.

Carriages of every description and of the latest fashion built to order and warranted of the very best reasoned materials and of the highest class of workmanship with all the latest improvements.

CARRIAGES Lined, Painted and Repaired.
REPAIRS executed with the greatest possible care and attention.

A varied stock of very fashionable New and Second hand English-built Carriages of all the latest designs always on hand for sale.

New and Secondhand Carriages Sold on Commission and Warehoused.

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NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

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"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"
NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.
Specialists in Monumental Work for India.
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NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES
EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1903	£ 16,508,900
Revenue for 1903	£ 3,436,136

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.

GREAT REDUCTIONS
under all SYSTEMS,

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
King's Buildings, Bombay.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1848.

EXTRACT from the 55th Report of the Directors on the operations of the Society for the year 1903:—

Policies issued (Net)	5,613 for £1,790,063
Surplus on Transactions for above period	£ 369,655
Annual Income	£1,332,130
Assets	£8,688,242

Life Assurance with or without Medical Examination.

The Society has lately devised several other New and Attractive Forms of Life Assurance and Endowments, particulars of which can be obtained on application to

CROFT, MODY & Co.
CHIEF AGENTS
FOR
INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON,
BOMBAY.

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HARVEY'S
ACONITE POWDERS,

FOR COUGH, CHRONIC COUGH, TOUCHED WIND, BROKEN WIND, ROARING, AND OTHER DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

Rs. 1-14 per Box of Six Powders, Rs. 7-8 per Quarto of Four Boxes.

HARVEY'S ACONITE POWDERS are a well-known remedy for those diseases of the Respiratory Organs of Horses (heretofore considered incurable), known as Chronic Cough, Broken Wind, Thick Wind, Hay Asthma, Noisy Respiration (Roaring, &c.), and other affections of the air passages and lungs; and also for Hoose in Cattle, all of which they either entirely remove, or promptly alleviate in incurable cases.

SOLE AGENTS :—THOMSON & TAYLOR,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND KIRKEE.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND
WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE,
WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY
SOLE AGENTS.

BRANDIES.
Shipped by T. HINE & Co., COGNAC.
(ESTABLISHED 1763.)
T. HINE & Co.'s
V. S. O. P. BRANDY.
(A very superior Old Liqueur Brandy, imported for the first time in India, 10 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 120
T. HINE & Co.'s
3 STARS BRANDY.
(Very superior Old Brandy, 21 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 62
T. HINE & Co.'s
PALE ONE STAR BRANDY.
(Used at the Principal Clubs and Messes,) (9 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 50
Sole Agents for India :—
CROFT MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.
Suppliers by the Bottle :—
DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ..... $ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 70,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager,
London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY Ld.,
LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G.
A. M. TOWNSEND. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED
CAPITAL.
SUBSCRIBED... ... ... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND ... ... ,, 16,50,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ... ,, 5,00,000
DIRECTORS:
MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
,, R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
,, NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
,, D. KING.
,, J. C. SPEIRS.
MANAGING DIRECTOR,
MR. D. KING.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms :—
2 % per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ ,, ,, minimum monthly balances
at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	5 per cent.
,, 1 Year	4½ ,,
,, 6 Months	4 ,,
,, 3 ,, ...	3½ ,,

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.
The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.
Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.
For further information, apply to—
J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.
Calcutta 20th July, 1904.
LONDON BRANCH:
19 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Arroyo, 2307 tons, Captain H Plough, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Argyll, 2231 tons, Captain A Harrison, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Sutherland, 2277 tons, Captain A Wallace, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE Bombay and Persia, steamer Mohammadi, 1251 tons Captain T A Galley, will sail to-day for Jeddah, with a general cargo and 700 deck passengers.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's steamer Coromandel, 2783 tons, Captain G M Montford, R N R arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai 1st November, via intermediate ports, with China and Australian Mails a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr S Abraham, Mr D M Bharucha, Mr Shapoorjee Bharucha, Mr P Bennett, Mr R M Engineer, Mr F M Davar, Mr J G Hussain, Mr S Malkin, Mr J A Ree, Mr W Farquhasson, Miss Reddock, Miss Largdon, Lt-Col Karga, Mrs Chapman, Miss Curtis, Capt Lering, Miss Wright, Miss Warren, Mrs B Dunk and child, Mrs Mackenzie and child, Mrs Leslie and infant, Miss Blesth, Capt Leslie, Miss Scott-Mr A Simpao, Mr and Mrs Harris. Mr Y Ohta, Mr B Cowasjee, Mrs P Mistry, Mr Wegeler, Miss Wegeler, Dr Schleye, Miss Schleye, Sir Tatton Sykes, Madame Liechtenevelde, Valet and maid, Mr W S Waddell, Mr G Gibson, Mr T Rathson, Mrs R Silver and 5 deck.

MARK BOATS ON NEW DOCK WORKS.

THE Port Officer gives notice that two Mark Boats in connection with the New Dock Works have been moored off the Ballard Pier, in a line East and West, to mark the Southern Limit of the dam under construction to enclose the above works. Each boat will be painted white and will hoist a Red Flag by day and a Red Light by night. The Western Boat will be moored 200 yards due East of the Ballard Pier and the Eastern Boat 700 yards from the same point. The boats will be replaced by 2 Black Can Buoys, when the latter are ready and will carry a Red Light at night. Vessels and boats are warned against passing between these boats or buoys.
A plan showing the position of the boats or buoys relative to the dam ends, can be seen at the Port Office.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 19.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
H M S Porpoise	...	...Comdr.	Hotham	...	Royal Navy
HMS Merlin	...	Comdr Gibbon	...	...	Royal Navy
India	...	2391	Forbes	...	M M & Co
Bancoora	...	193	Abbott	...	M M & Co
Kola	...	498	McDiarmed	...	M M & Co
Okara	...	3139	Fenwick	...	M M & Co
Nuddea	...	1944	Scott	...	M M & Co
Madura	...	1273	Cutbush	...	M M & Co
Africa	...	1502	Carey	...	M M & Co
Malta	...	3900	Peters	...	P & O S N Co
Katoria	...	661	McClelland	...	M M & Co
Aboukir	...	2146	Kilea	...	K Nixon & Co
Itinda	...	3362	Morton	...	M M & Co
Oolooara	...	3420	Davis	...	M M & Co
Sutherland	...	2277	Wallace	W & A Graham & Co
Lhasa	...	394	Trousen	...	M M & Co
Kasara	...	503	Chappell	...	M M & Co
Caledonia	...	35 9	Tocque	...	P & O Co
Goalpara	...	1339	Tipper	...	M M & Co
Foliate	...	2 0	Smith	...	K Nixon & Co
Ormidale	...	2 05	Hamilton	...	F M & Co
Oronsay	...	2415	Ellis	...	W & A Graham & Co
Sirsa	...	1675	Tysh	...	M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Clan Graham	...1 5	Whyte.	L'pool	..28-11 E Muir & Co
C Bundesrath	..1327	A rens	Zanzibar	...21-11 ...A Strandes
D Dido	...	3127	Pickenning	..K'chi ...25-11 F Muir & Co
F City of Agra	..3086	Brown	Karachi	...24-11 K Nixon & Co
G Mohamadi	..1252	Gully	R Sea ports	..20-11 B & P S NCo
O Akbar	1141	Baldwin	Red Sea ports	.. 24-11 H C Joosub
P Mirselisborg	..1774	Mathesen	Fleetwood	.26-11 R A Willis
Q Shastri	411	Cassum	Goa ports	...20-11 Shpd & Co

longside.

P. DOCK H. WALL.

Sabarmati	547	Ahmed	...bhavnagar	...22-11 Shpd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date. Agent.
1	Ville de la Tamatave	..2353	Peancellier	...Dunkirk	....3-12 K Nixon & Co
2	Arabia	2330	Read	...	...W & A Graham & Co
3	Clydesdale	2296	Lovenburg	...Antwerp	...26-11 M M & Co
5	Tientsin	2555	Goldsmith	...Japan	...26 11 P & O & Co
6	Granby Hall	2585	Jenso	...Antwerp	19-11 ..... J M & Co
7	China	 3855	Tamanovich	...	... A L S N Co
8	Imperator	.2321	Mosa	....Trieste	... 1-12 A L S N Co
12	Egypt	 417	...	...London	25-4 ... P & O Co
15	Camberwell	2587	Baines	...A'werp	... 30-11 M M & Co
16	Cromwell	1977	Scheel	....Antwerp	....24-11 M M & Co

V. DOCK HARBOUR WALL.

Dwarka	759	Rothwell	....Karachi	.....21-11 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.		Commander	From
18	Akbar s	Buldmin	Aden, Nov 7
19	H M S Merlin s	Gibbon	Muscat, Nov 14
	Imperator s	Mosca	Trieste, Nov 3
	Caledonia s	Tocque	Aden, Nov 14
	Kasara s	Chappell	Bussein, Nov 12
	Dwarka s	Carey	Karachi, Nov 17
	Torrawada s	Brown	Batoum, Oct 30
	Kurrachee s	O'Sullivan	Marmugoa, Nov 18
	Naderi s	Gontes	Jeddah, Nov 7
20	Ariel s	Race	Cape Town, Oct 28
	Coromandel s	Montbord	Shanghai, Nov 1

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Grantley Hall	Jessin	Antwerp
	Arcadia s	Cubitt	Aden
	Dumra s	Williams	Karachi
20	Arroyo s	Plough	Calcutta
	Argyll s	Harrison	Calcutta
	Sutherland s	Wallace	Calcutta

The steamer Mohammadi, Captain Galley, obtained her port clearance on Saturday for Jeddah.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Akbar for Jeddah, &c
,, Caledonia for Aden

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Mombasa left at Aden in the evening of the 13th instant and the steamer Shirala left Port Said on the morning of the 18th instant.
The P and O S N Co's steamer Arabia arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 18th instant.

The Homeward Bound Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Caledonia from Bombay arrived at Marseilles on the 19th instant at 3 p.m.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Clan Graham s—6000 cwt wheat E D Sassoon and Co; 2475 cwts myrabolams Wagjee Becher; 375 cwts oil cake K B Sajan; 400 cwts bone meal M Jamal
Arabia s—90 bales wool The Bombay Company; 211 bales wool J Kara; 9 bales cotton Finlay Muir and Co; 32 bales wool Ewart Latham and Co
FOR HULL.
Dido s—10125 cwts cottonseed Waghjee Becher; 7800 cwts castorseed Ralli Bros
FOR MARSEILLES.
Arabia s—6000 cwts gingellyseed John Fachiri; 499 cwts teelseed Ralli Bros; 1015 cwts mowrasseed M C Michaillidi and Co
FOR LONDON.
Egypt s—467 bales skins W and A Graham and Co; 11 hogsheads condiments N K Jussavala; 20 cases chutney H Muncherjee and Sons
FOR ANTWERP.
Camberwell s—50 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 1600 cwts wheat Tata and Co
Cromwell s—2001 cwts gingellyseed Ernst Lam and Co; 95 bales cotton waste Tyabjee and Co
Clydesdale s—2000 cwts poppyseed N Khairaz and Co 4000 cwts wheat Tata and Co; 1000 cwts mowrasseed 4017 cwts linseed and 2772 cwts rapeseed Ralli Bros; 200 baltc cottonfly C Heerjee and Co
FOR BELFAST.
Aboukir s—96000 cwts wheat Ralli Bros
FOR YOKOHAMA.
Tientsin s—100 bales cottou Ralli Bros 17 cwts gum H A H Joosub
FOR KOBE.
China s—300 bales cotton Fleming Show and Co; 700 bales cotton Ralli Bros
Tientsin s—100 bales cotten Ralli Bros
FOR SHANGHAI.
Malta s—800 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co
FOR MOJI.
Tientsin s—200 bales cotton Ralli Bros
China s—300 bales cotton Ralli Bros

FROM TO-DAY
RUDGE
WHITWORTH
BICYCLES
WILL BE SOLD AT
Rs. 165
FOR CASH ONLY.
J. A. KIRKBRIDE & CO.,
60, TAMARIND LANE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, Nov. 18.

SECURITIES—

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£88 3-16	=	+ 3-16
3 do. Rentes	£98 1-2	=	+ 1-4
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£105 1-2	=	unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 3-8	=	do

SILVER—

Spot in London	26 7-8	=	do
1 month hence	26 5-8	=	do
Spot in New York	58 1-4	=	do

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25'14	=	+ 1
Berlin	20'36 1-2	=	— 1-2
New York Demand	4'57	=	+ 1-4

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3 per cent	=	unchanged
6 months' sight Bank Bills	3 per cent	=	do
6 ,, ,, ,,	3 1-4 per cent	=	+ 1-8
3 ,, ,, Fine Trade Bills	3 1-4 per cent	=	unchanged
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1-2 per cent	=	+ 1-8

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	2 1-4 per cent	=	+ 1-4
7 day market loans	2 1-2 per cent	=	+ 1-8

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£	80,000
Gold ,, ,,	£	50,000
Silver to Calcutta	£	60,000
Gold ,, ,,	£	20,000

FREIGHT—
Coals—Cardiff to Bombay 6-3d. nominal.
SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 15 7-16 O.-N. firm.
METALS—
Copper Braziers £74-10
Yellow metal 6 3-4d.
Bar iron Belgian £4-16-0
Iron Corrugated Sheets £10-0-0
Basic Steel Bars £4-17-6
RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5 3 1-4 buyers
WHEAT—
White Delhi 30 3-4 O.-N. done. Dull
RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat 34 1-2 N.-D., sellers
Yellow Cawnpore 33 3-4 D.-J. value } firmer
LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 34 3-4 N.-D. sellers quiet
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 8 3-8 —1-16

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet Surats quiet, Manchester firm, Total sales 8,000. Spot 5'34—6, Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 8 5-8 + 3-8. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 19,000. Arrivals closed easier.

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5'23 —5	5'23 —5	5'25 —5
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April	April.-May.
5'27 —5	5'25 —5	5'30 —5
May-June.	June-July	July.-Aug.
5'32 —4	5'32 —5	5'32 —5

Receipts at U S Ports	62,000	
Do. last year	69,000	
Exports to Great Britain	10,000	
Do. do Continent	18,000	
In New York—		
Spot	10'00 — 5	
Futures, month of December	9'63 + 2	
Do. do. March	9'81 + 2	
In New Orleans—		
Spot	9 9-16 — 1-16	
Futures, month of Feb.	9'68 + 3	
Do. do. May	9'90	
Tone at close	steady.	

COTTON.

	Bales.
Week's receipts at U.S. ports	379,000
,, exports to Great Britain	131,000
,, Continent	165,000
Stock at U S ports	930,000
,, ,, interior ports	640,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Friday, 18th November, 1904 :—

Cotton	5,038 bales.
Wheat	22,061 cwts.
Linseed	3,763 ,,
Rape, Kal and Mustard	1,049 ,,
Gingellyseed	7,065 ,,
Poppyseed	65 ,,
Groundnuts	551 ,,
Castorseed	663 ,,
Rice	6,067 ,,
Myrabollams	412 ,,
Cottonseed	7,031 ,,
Mowrasseed	1,725 ,,
Gram	1,589 ,,
Joowar	2,082 ,,
Maize	450 ,,

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold bullion	Rs. 1,53,600
Gold coin	Rs. 1,80,000
1095 Silver Bars.	
Kwasa Caladonia from London.	

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet
Surats	quiet
Good Bhowaggur	—
The Manchester Market has been	firm
2 1-2 per cent Consols	88 3-16
3 per cent Rentes	98 1-2
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	105 1-2
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	65 3-8
Bar Silver	26 7-8

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, Nov. 19.

Exchange—Tone steady.

Bank T.T.	.....	.....	.....	1s 4 1-16d to 3-32d.
Bank Demand	.....	.....	.....	1s. 4 3-32d
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.				1s. 4 9-32d.
Do 6	dc	do		1s. 4 13-32d.
French Francs 3	do	do	.....	170 3-4
Marks 3	do	do	.....	138 1-4 to 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight			.....	137
Shanghai 30	do	do	.....	193 1-2
Japan 30	do	do	.....	148

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	97-10
1st Settlement 30 November	97-10

Money Market,—Tone steady.
BANK RATE.—

Bank of England since 21st April		3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 20th October		5	do
Bank of Bengal do 10th November		6	do
Bank of Madras do 6th	July	4	do

SEEDS—

	Rs. a. p.		
Linseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	5 10	0 to 5	11
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.			
Brown Cawnpore. Ready.	4 14	0 to 4	15
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5 6	0 to 5	7
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	5 6	0	
Castorseed—Tone quiet.			
Ready .. ... Rs.	22	to 23	

GINGELLYSEED.—Tone quiet.
Howree Khandeish.....Rs. 35 1-2
15 per cent Mixed.....Rs. 34 1-2 to 35

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—		quiet.
Estimated sales	bales	4,000
Imports	do.	34,000

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb
5'23	5'23	5'25
Feb.-Mch.	Mch-Apl.	Apl.-May.
5'27	5'28	5'30
May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
5'31 —1	5'32	5'32

COTTON.—The market is quiet but steady with a good enquiry for ready Berars. The quotations are unchanged.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Growths	Fine F.-G. Gd.	Dely.
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry.terms)	200 190	25 Dec.
Bengals (H.-G.) (Ry.terms)	197 187	25 Jan
Oomrawatee(descriptions)	M-G. 217	25 do.
Khandeish (M.-G.)	212 206	25 Dec.
Do. do.	208 202	25 Jan.
Khanganm fair staple (M-G)	} 219	25 do.
Karanja do. do do.		
Akola do. do. do		
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (MG)	221	25 do.
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	223	25 do.
Broach (M.-G.)	251	1/25 Mar.
Do. (M.-G.)	241	15/25 do.
Jalgaon (M. G.)	214 208	25 Dec.
Do. (M.-G.)	211 205	25 Jan.
Bengal (M. G.)	207 197	25 Nov
Do.	202 192	25 Dec.
Do.	202 192	25 Jan.
Sind-Punjab	207 197	25 Nov
Do.	202 192	25 Dec
Do.	202 192	25 Jan.

MURDER AT KURLA,

SENTENCE OF DEATH CONFIRMED.

MR. R. S. TIPNIS, Sessions Judge of Thana, in October last convicted Fakir Mahomed Assankhan of murder and sentenced him to death. An appeal by the accused was heard at the High Court on Thursday before the Hon Mr. Justice Batty and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston, Mr. K. H. Kelkar appeared for the accused; and Rao Bahadur V. J. Kirtikar Government Pleader, for the Crown.
The accused, a Pathan, charged with having committed the murder of one Noorkhan at Kurla, Thana district, on the 11th March last. The deceased was a Pathan, about forty years of age, and on the date mentioned was seated in his mellon stall in company of two other persons. The deceased was talking to one of these persons, when the accused came from his mellon stall, which was opposite to deceased's, stood behind the back of the deceased, and let off some small fire-arm twice in quick succession with the result that the deceased stood up, tottered one or two paces and fell on the road. He was taken to his house, but expired soon afterwards. The medical evidence showed that deceased had received two circular wounds of the size of a two-anna piece in the right dorsal region. Two bullets were taken out by making an incision in the abdominal surface at the projected parts. They were of a small revolver or pistol. Accused ran in the direction of the railway station immediately after the deceased was shot. From that day he was in hiding. He had absconded from Kurla and could not be found. A reward for his apprehension was offered, and private detectives were employed to search for him. At last, on the 25th August last, he was arrested at Cuttack through the instrumentality of Akbarshah, a Pathan of Bombay, who set out on the mission on the 1st June and visited several places on his journey. On the evidence, the Sessions Judge convicted the accused and sentenced him to death.
Mr. Justice Batty, in giving the Court's judgment, said: The evidence is very clear and is mostly that of eye-witnesses. The only extenuating circumstances suggested are drunkenness on the part of the accused and absence of premeditation. Drunkenness, if voluntary, would be no excuse; and there is no attempt to suggest that drunkenness had been induced otherwise, than voluntarily. The evidence shows that the accused was able to run with sufficient speed to escape from his pursuers. We see, therefore, no reason to think that he was affected by drink so as to be unable to control himself or to know what he was doing. As to premeditation, we do not think that the crime was unpremeditated, seeing that the accused was provided with a pistol and came with evident intent to attack the deceased. We confirm the conviction recorded against and sentence passed on the accused and reject the appeal.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE fifth Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court commences this morning, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty presiding. There are in all eleven cases, implicating twenty-four prisoners, of whom one is a Mahomedan, two are Parsees, eight Hindus, and thirteen Christians concerned in a case of voluntarily causing grevious hurt sent up from Aden. There are two cases of murder; two of voluntarily causing grevious hurt; one of abetment or forgery of a will by a Parsee barrister-at-law; one of abetment of falsification of accounts; one of wilful detention and theft of postal articles; one of cheating; and three of theft. Four of the cases were committed for trial by Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate; two by Mr. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate; two by Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate; one by Mr. Chunilal Setalvad, who acted for a short time as Fourth Presidency Magistrate; one by Mr. J. Davies, District Magistrate of Aden; while in one case the prisoner has been held to bail by the High Court. The following is a summary of the calendar :—
1. Robert Cromby, Ronald E. Cross, Frederick Williams, and ten others committed by Mr. J. Davies, District Magistrate of Aden, in August last, for voluntarily causing grievous hurt, for culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and for rioting.
2. Sonia Laxman, committed by Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, for theft.
3. Mirabux Nathu and Amichand Tarasing committed by Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, for theft and abetment of theft.
4. Dhondu Babajee, committed by Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, for voluntarily causing grievous hurt.
5. Joomi Ismail, committed by Mr. P. H. Dastur, for murder.
6. Rajaram Babajee, committed by Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, for theft.
7. Shapurjee Cowasjee Sanjana, committed by Mr. J. Sanders Slater for abetment of forgery of a will.
8. Luxmon Dhondu, committed by Mr. Chunilal H. Setalvad, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, for murder.
9. Ramrao Anandrao, committed by Mr. J. Sanders Slater, for theft and wilful detention of postal articles.
10. Framjee Ruttonjee Surveyor, held to bail by order of the High Court, for abetment of falsification of accounts.
11. Narayen Bhawoo, committed by Mr. J. Sanders Slater for cheating.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., on Saturday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attack.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	2	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	0	0	30
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	5	3	18
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	2	1	13
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	5	4	27
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	4
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	3
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	7
Total	15	11	107
Same date last year	10	11	76

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attack.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	5
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	3	5	18
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	1	1	15
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	1	0	9
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	2	1	18
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	3
G Mahim and Worli	1	0	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	2
Hospitals	0	1	5
Total	8	8	82
Total plague deaths to date	277,530	229,507	
Same date last year	9	5	84

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

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AT SEA.

BIRTH.

HARTLEY—October 22, at sea, (S. S. Oriental), the wife of L. W. Hartley, a daughter.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

MITCHELL—Oct 27, at 29 Lissenden Mansions, N W, the wife of Commander W Mitchell, Royal Indian Marine, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

GURNELL—WILLCOCKS—Oct 26, at St Bartholomew's Church, Southsea, Engineer-Lieut T Gurnell, R N to Jessie, daughter of Mrs Lovell,
HAZELTON—GLENNIE—On Oct, 12th, 1904, at St Mary's Church, Poona, by the Rev C E de Coetlogan, chaplain, Alice Gertrude, elder daughter of Colonel and Mrs Edward Glennie, to Lieut-Colonel Edwin Mills Hazelton, Army Veterinary Department Inspecting Veterinary Officer, Bombay Command.
KOHRING—THOMPSON—Oct 24, at St. Peter's-upon Corn hill, in the City of London, A W Kohring, A M I C E, to Lillian Annie, daughter of R Thompson.
LOWRY—RAMSBOTHAM—Oct 26, at St Paul's Church, Honiton, Devon, J H Lowry late captain Indian Army, son of Lieut-Gen R W Lowry, C B, to Charlotte Louise, daughter of P B Ramsbotham.
MCNAIR—WILLIAMSON—Oct 25, at the Old Parish Church, Preston, Brighton, Major J F A McNair Royal Art, C M G, and late officiating lieutenant governor, Penang, to Madalina, widow of the late G Williamson, M D, surgeon major, his Majesty's 64th Regt.
MANTELL—ROSE—Oct 13, at St Peter's Cranley Gardens by the Rev H S C Whitehouse, M A, Major Patrick Hinen Mantell, D S O, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to Helen Campbell, daughter of Colonel George Campbell Ross, late 16th Bengal Cavalry.
SHAUL—HART—Nov 1, at St Michael's and All Angels Blackheath Park, Rev P H Shaul, C M S, Bengal, to Minnie, daughter of H Hart, M A.
STAFYLTON—GOLDNEY—Oct 27, at the Parish church, Kew, A Stapylton, Assam Bengal Railway, to Beatrice Wherwood, daughter of the Rev S Goldney of Kew.
TENNYSON—WANT—Oct 25, (at Holy Trinity Church, Weymouth, Lieut S H Tennyson, R N, to Mildred Broughton, daughter of Mrs Sydney Want of Sydney Want, of Sydney.
VICKERS—WILSON—Oct 25, at All Saints' Parish Church Hove, L T Vickers to Winifred Helen, daughter of W Wilson, Indian Civil Service (retired.)
WELDON—MOLLOY—Oct 29, at St Andrew's Church, Ashley Gardens, L F B Weldon, Egyptian Civil Service to Mary Macaulay Molley, daughter of L B Molloy.
YOUNG—TERRY—Oct 18, at the Cathedral, Bombay Captain Harry Norman Young, Indian Army eldest son of Colonel T H B Young, Indian Army (retired) to Eleanora Anne, second daughter of the late Major W Terry, 9th Norfolk Regt, and grand daughter of the late Colone Robert Terry, 25 Regt (K O S Boderers) (By Cable)

DEATHS.

ABBOTT—Oct 24, at Ladbroke Grove, Margaret H A Fergusson Abbot, daughter of the late General Sir J Abbott, K C B, and granddaughter of the late J H Fergusson
BARNES—Oct 30, Capt R H Barnes, of Downs Road, Clapton, aged 35.
GARDINER—Oct 31, at Thatched House Lodge, Richmond Park widow of General Sir L Gardiner, and daughter of the late F Newdigate, aged 83.
GORELL—Oct 24, at the Old Hall, Coltishall, Norfolk, R A Gorell, J P, aged 100.
HAYES—Oct 18, Hilda Mary, daughter of Capt D R Comyn and wife of J C Hayes, aged 33.
LEGH—Oct 30, at High Legh Hall, Cheshire, Lieut Col H C Legh, late Grenadier Guards, aged 64.
LUSHINGTON—Oct 29, at Brackenhurst, Cobham, Surrey, E H son of the late Right Hon S Lushington, L L D, formerly of the Bengal Civil Service and late treasurer of Guy's Hospital, aged 82.
NORMAN—Oct 26, at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, Field Marshal Sir H Norman, G C B, G C

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The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, NOV. 21, 1904.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF BOMBAY.

IT is somewhat early to discuss the detail of the scheme propounded by the Chamber of Commerce for the improvement of the communications between Bombay and its suburbs. Many of them will not be carried out within the present generation, though there are some which Government is asked to deal with at once. It has been the chief fault of those charged with the development of Bombay that they have not been able to see far enough ahead. For example those who were responsible for the construction of Frere Road, though warned by this journal that it would not suffice for the traffic, insisted upon laying it down half the width which has been found necessary. It cannot, however, be said that in the new proposals the Chamber of Commerce has failed in prevision. Some of their proposals will do very well, brought up for further consideration half a century hence. There need not be that violent hurry the Chamber appears to think necessary for the removal of St. George's Hospital, though the railway may some day desire to have the site, and there is absolutely no necessity for the abolition of the line to Colaba. The construction of a marine parade on the other side of it can be effected without touching a single rail. The line is too useful, and likely to remain so as a means of communication with the suburbs, ever to be removed, no matter how good may be the service in other directions and however extensive the electric service. The necessity for the construction of a circular railway may also be left in the air for half a century—perhaps longer, for the temperament of the native will require extensive reform before he will ask to be carried from one end of the town to the other at the pace the Chamber proposes to carry him. The idea of abandoning the use of the present stations as the starting points of trains for distant places can be allowed to rest for a while, especially as under existing conditions Grant Road and Byculla sufficiently serve the purposes of passengers residing in their own locality.

In making its proposals we are assured that the Chamber, or its Committee, which does all the work, had prominently before them "the absolute necessity of making adequate provision for taking those connected with trade to and from their places of business and residences, and they have also recognised that the tendency must be to, and it is very desirable that it should be, for people to live more and more outside the Island of Bombay." They, therefore, think that Government should aim at largely increasing the means of communication between all parts of the island, on sound lines, so that congestion and concentration should be avoided. The Chamber would have been justified in claiming urgency for this recommendation. Its importance ought to have been recognised long ago. Had the means of getting away from the city been provided when plague broke out, instead of creating that enormity known as the City Improvement Trust, we believe that many valuable lives would have been saved and we are sure that much mischief would have been prevented. However, much credit may be given for foresight to the Chamber of Commerce, not much can be attributed to the Trust. The improvement they should have aimed at was the relief of congested districts by carrying them out of the island, not by placing them in temporary erections between the city and the sea-breezes and thus contaminating the whole. The Chamber does not say so in its letter, but the thoughts which lurked in the mind of the framer of the letter become apparent in more places than one, when he advocates the very thing this journal suggested as the only means of dealing with the problem of over crowding and the yearly recrudescence of plague. Once the people are got to live outside the city and the means of communication are facilitated, we shall return to the healthy conditions we enjoyed ten years ago, when the death-rate was the lowest of any large town east of Suez and lower than many west of it.

The Chamber is prepared for the modification of its scheme in many particulars, but in concluding its representation it reaffirms the principle that for the future convenience of the trading and working classes of the city a radical change in its present methods is imperative. So far as trading facilities and the provision of the means of handling and transhipping merchandise are concerned, we do not think the Chamber can do better than leave the subject to the Port Trust. That body is fully alive to its duties and is discharging them with due regard to the requirements of the Port. It will, doubtless, discover the necessity for an overhead railway in connection with the present scheme and, if a Central Fort station is required, the old Customs House occupies the site, though the removal of the Town Hall and that which might be replaced by one on the Crescent, would afford one more easy of access and more easily capable of extension in the years to come. Whether the proposed circular railway ever comes into existence or not, the opening up of new suburbs is a pressing necessity, and Trombay is the locality to which attention might most profitably be directed. The Chamber recommends that it be opened up as a European residential quarter. That unfortunately implies an undertaking of enormous difficulty. Wherever two or three Europeans are gathered together, there will be the wealthy native to buy them out and to bid over their heads in case the property owner wants a tenant. The Chamber says the matter cannot be much longer delayed. Who is to build the houses? Will the European? And who is to guarantee that the so-called European residential quarter shall not be over-run by residents who are anything but Europeans? The idea has been ventilated before, and to save heart-burning and disappointment it would be wise to abandon all hope of such a highly desirable place of residence at once. We have scarcely where to lay our heads even now, and we are gradually being pushed into the sea. But even if we live on floating hotels in the harbour or go out to Elephanta or Karanja, the settlement would be European only in name. Yet the Chamber's scheme in some respects is commendable. In some directions it goes as far as is prudent ; in others it falls short. But we need not for a moment suppose that any living man to-day will be above the ground to see it adopted in full or even to a limited extent. Much rain will have fallen before the work will be begun.

REFORMS IN HYDERABAD.

SOMETHING has been surely gained when the most hostile critics of an administration are compelled to admit that improvements and reform are at last visible. The discussion of affairs in Hyderabad has been hitherto more or less tinged by the pessimistic reflection once applied to another place, and there is still considerable room for improvement. It is undeniable, however, that under British advice much progress has been made in various directions, and matters have been set in train for further reforms. Sir David Barr's tenure of the Residency has been marked by a considerable advance towards bringing the administration more into line with that of the best governed Native States, but this would have been less easily effected if the Resident had not been so tactful and so popular with the Nizam and his Ministers as Sir David Barr is. Critics who deprecate anything resembling interference, direct or indirect, by the Resident with the executive machinery of the State, acknowledge that in Hyderabad affairs Sir David Barr's advice has always been the best that could be given in the interests of the State and its Ruler. They are captious persons who add that friendly advice has been interpreted as a command and set this forth as a grievance to be remedied in the future under the claim of "freedom from interference." Neither the Nizam nor his officials can afford to dispense with wise and disinterested counsel, and his Highness has shown himself too shrewd a Ruler to affect any sentiment of the kind. It is satisfactory to note that his Highness is displaying an active personal interest in the affairs of his State and is giving his cordial support to the reforms which have been initiated. One of the matters in which he is taking a close personal interest is the reduction of the force of Irregular Troops. This force numbers about twenty thousand and, undisciplined and unorganised, it is a danger rather than a security to the State. For military purposes, it is practically useless, yet its maintenance costs the Nizam's Government between Rs. 45 lakhs and Rs. 50 lakhs. Its reduction naturally involves delicate problems, but the necessary changes are being cautiously carried out under the personal orders of his Highness. This is an important reform, and, apart from the advantage which a smaller and efficient force represents, it means a considerable financial gain to the State.

It is in regard to the finances that the greatest advance has been made in the last few years. Since Mr. Casson Walker, I. C. S., on the recommendation of the Government of India, took charge of the Finance Department, it has been reorganised and the State finances put on a business-like basis. One of the most important changes he has been able to introduce is seen in the new Mint now working under the direction of Mr. English from the Bombay Mint. This improvement was necessary in the interests of the Halli Sicca rupee which had become greatly depreciated in relation to the British rupee. The new Mint is fitted with the most up to-date machinery and is coining a new "Mahbubia" rupee with milled edges and bearing the mark of the Char Minar. The Mahbubia rupee takes its name from H. H. the Nizam and as the new coin is circulating the old Halli Sicca rupees are being called in. Already the new minting arrangements have had an effect in giving a stability to the exchange between the Hyderabad and British rupee which has not existed for many years. From the normal relation of about 116 Halli Sicca rupees to 100 British rupees, the exchange has varied during the last five years between 129 and 106 Halli Sicca rupees to the hundred British—a variation of 23 per cent., which sometimes occurred within two months. Since its first issue in July the new rupee has varied no more than from 116 to 115·2 to the hundred British, and it is the aim of the Finance Department to keep the exchange between 115 and 118. Besides these reforms some welcome changes have been made in the Public Works Department. The General Branch of that Department has for long been a bye-word for inefficiency and worse, but it has at last been placed under the direction of Mr. Perram, C.I.E., who has directed the Irrigation Branch with much success. The present arrangement is but temporary until thorough reform of the General Branch is undertaken by a permanent and capable head, but already much good is expected from the change. In other directions there are signs of hope. The direct interest of his Highness in affairs is having excellent effect. One result is that intrigue in palace and administrative circles is less pronounced than formerly and, there is a closer relation between the Ruler and his Prime Minister.

FIRE DETECTING APPARATUS.

THE epidemic of fires in Bombay during the last few weeks reminds us that there has recently been patented a simple, though extremely useful, instrument for the detection of fire. Endless ingenuity has been expended on the contrivance of fire detecting apparatus, and of the two hundred or more patents that are said to have been registered, each doubtless has merits of its own. The one we refer to was publicly tested a few weeks ago by the following simple tests. A sheet of newspaper was lighted and held just above the floor. Almost before the sheet was consumed that is, in two or three seconds—a bell was set ringing clamorously at the far end of the hall. The bell had been set going through the heat acting upon an instrument fixed to the ceiling and about twenty feet distant from the sheet of flame. This instrument is the invention of Mr. Leslie Walker, a Scottish Engineer. It consists of a glass tube charged with mercury, and any sudden rise of temperature causes the mercury to actuate a platinum wire, which closes an electric circuit. There are compensating parts which act so that to all normal temperatures the mercury adjusts itself peaceably. Whereas most fire detectors are set at a fixed temperature, Mr. Walker's instrument is adaptable to the most varying conditions, and will work either in hot or cold rooms. The apparatus, which is combined with an indicator where many rooms have to be protected, should be in genaral use shortly, if the Fire Insurance Companies are not slow in recognising its value. Here in Bombay it would pay the Fire Insurance companies to have one or more placed in every mill.

ADVERTISING METHODS.

THE methods, adopted by British manufacturers in getting British goods on the Canadian market through the medium of advertising, apparently do not commend themselves to a writer in a home journal who contributes an interesting article on the subject. According to this authority British manufacturers waste thousands of pounds in bringing, or supposedly bringing their goods to the notice of the Canadian buyer. A careless selection of mediums is the principal, but not the only, fault of the British advertisers in Canada. For instance many advertisements of articles, never heard of in the country and for which in many cases the people have no use, appear in the papers. Thus an advertisement for black hat bands, an article rarely used in Canada, is published at a cost of 250 dollars a year, another for an English concertina costs about the same, and a third which must have cost quite 1,000 dollars for an article that can, even with the 33⅓ preferential tariff, be procured much cheaper in the Dominion. Boots of certain patterns have many thousands of dollars spent on them for advertisements, when a little knowledge would save waste. It is a well-known fact that for style in boots the Dominion is very far ahead of anything in the mother country.

THE officers of the French Squadron now visiting Bombay were entertained at a banquet at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club on Saturday night. The Club was specially decorated for the occasion, and there was a very large attendance. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, K.C.I.E., Chief Justice, presided. The toasts included the King-Emperor, President Loubet, the French Navy, the Royal Navy, and the Chairman and members of the Club.

H. M. S. MERLIN, Commander Gibbons, which arrived in Bombay on Saturday morning will be paid off here.

H. H. THE NAWAB SAHIB of Rampur has contributed a sum of Rs. 5,000 towards the Endowment fund of the Anjuman Madrasa.

MR. W. C. HUGHES, C. I. E., on returning from leave on Saturday resumed charge of the office of the Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust.

AMONG the passengers who arrived in Bombay on Saturday last, by the P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer Caledonia were : Sir E. John, Col. Sir Farquhaum, Hon. J. W. Best, and Sir J. Lambert.

MR. J. E. GILL, Legal Remembrancer in the United Provinces, retires from the Civil Service on the 21st instant. He will be succeeded by Mr. R. Greeven, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department.

IN publishing on the 3rd inst., a paper by Dr. J. F. D'Mello Assistant Port Health Officer, Rangoon, giving the results of his treatment of plague cases it was stated that the paper had reference to cases treated in Rangoon. This was an error. The experiments were carried out partly at Anand and partly in the Janjira State.

ON Thursday the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab laid the foundation stone of the Khalsa College at Amritsar, having previously opened the new waterworks and the Victoria Jubilee Hospital. The city has evidently a bright future before it, for while its health is being safeguarded, it is also rightly becoming the centre of Sikh education in the Province.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal was to leave Calcutta on Saturday morning and spending Sunday at Burdwan is to reach Sonepore to-day, where he will remain in camp until Friday afternoon of next week. The Lieutenant-Governor's presence will be greatly appreciated, for in the depressed fortunes of Behar the once famous meet has not been of late years what it used to be in days gone by.

CAPTAIN LISTON, I. M. S., is to lecture on Thursday next, at the Bombay Natural History Society, on "Fleas and the part they play in propagating the plague," and it is to be hoped the learned Doctor will be very careful not to let any of these agile insects loose amongst his audience. Some years ago a troupe of highly trained fleas performed at Windsor Castle, by "Royal Command," and the next day the professor telegraphed to the palace that one of his best performers was missing. Her Majesty was much distressed and ordered the drawing room, in which the performance had taken place, to be thoroughly searched. Forty or fifty fleas of sorts, were caught and forwarded to London, but none of them, turned out to be the missing acrobat.

THERE seems no chance now of further raids on the Peshawar and Kohat borders as the Afridis are bringing their flocks and herds down to the winter grazing-grounds. Even the most discontented sections will not run risks at this time of year, knowing that the lower valleys lie open to counter-attack. They are said to have received the news of the Mission to Kabul with less than their usual indifference, and the intrigues set on foot last summer by Khwas Khan, the refugee "malik" in Kabul, are suspended for the time being. The tribesmen generally along the Peshawar-Kabul route are much interested in the Mission, as they are unable to understand what special reasons have brought it about.

ACCORDING to "Native States" and some of the Malabar papers a sensation has been caused by what is interpreted as an affront upon the reforming Dewan Mr. Madhav Rao. The Dewan accompanied the Maharaja to the Sri Padmanabha Swamy's temple during a festival and was stopped at the entrance by the gate-keeper who thought the Dewan was wearing a coat which should be taken off. The Dewan took no notice of the interruption and passed into the temple but the crowd seem to have been amazed at the gate-keeper's audacity. The papers see in this incident and others indications of intrigue against the Minister whose reforming tendencies are resented in certain quarters. One writer friendly to the Dewan exclaims in his wrath : "It is an outrage to be avenged, an outrage on their beloved Dewan and still more beloved Maharajah. The incident was small ; yet, we suspect it is but the first bubble of intrigue. At the very contemplation of this aspect our pen refuses to go on. It quakes with feeling and we stop."

A GREAT PLUNGE.

RECRUITING FOR THE ARMY.

[BY A GENERAL OFFICER.]

MR. ARNOLD-FORSTER has the courage of his opinions, and has taken the plunge. But while every one must sympathize with him in his effort, it remains to be seen whether he will gain the shore of the promised land and find himself greeted by a real foreign service army of nine years' men or whether his new plan will sink submerged by the tempest of opposing forces. In one respect the present is an advantageous time to try this fresh experiment in recruiting a voluntary army whose units have to pass long periods in the Colonies and in India. And the single advantage lies in the possibility that there may be a good many men who from sheer lack of employment, may be tempted to take the King's shilling even with a prospect of an early acquaintance with South Africa or the East.

There is the other side of the picture, and the outlook is not so encouraging, writes "a General Officer" in the "Pall Mall Gazette." In 1902 the conditions of service, seven years with the colours and five in the reserve, were changed by Mr. Brodrick. It was thought, and it was not an unreasonable idea, that a greater elasticity in the recruiting system would prove more attractive. It was decreed, therefore, that men should be enlisted for three years with the colours and nine in the reserve, with the possibility of an extension to eight years with the colours, the reserve service being reduced to four years. This extension was only to be allowed to efficient soldiers of good character, and a bait was dangled before them of extra pay, called "service pay," of 6d. a day for those placed in the first class for general proficiency and musketry, and 4d. a day for efficient soldiers who did not manage to get into the first class. At the same time an extra 2d. daily was granted for the up-keep of kit, &c., while the 3d. per diem allowed for groceries and vegetables was to be given to efficient soldiers of the age of nineteen years and with six months' service. The whole thing was, and is, much too complicated and hampered by conditions. But, such as it was, it meant an increase of pay to the soldier, and a very considerable sum out of the pockets of the taxpayer.

The result was disappointing. Whatever may have been the causes—and these have never been properly explained—the men did not "take on," and the consequence has been that short-service men have been used to fill the drafts for foreign stations, and the military authorities are hardly put to it to find the number of men required for India and the Colonies. The failure of the changed conditions of service may have been due to inborn "cussedness," love of change after a year or two of soldiering, dislike to undergoing several years abroad when there was a way of escape open, and to the effect of the known discontent among the troops stationed in South Africa at their scanty wage in a land of high prices. And some people may think that a long and exhausting war, with a considerable amount of disparagement of the army and its system, may have had no small weight in deciding many men to avoid a continuance of their military career. Others are disposed to consider that the terms of service had a good deal to answer for in the non-success of the new plan ; and unquestionably it was a marked defect that the extra or "service" pay did not accrue to the soldier until he had two years' service, so that it might be quite possible for a man, enlisting between eighteen and nineteen years of age, not to receive this extra pay until he had been some time on foreign service. A more reasonable plan, so it seems to us, would have been to improve the conditions on joining the army, and to grant the "service pay," directly a man became an efficient soldier and had extended his service.

Mr. Arnold-Forster clearly appreciated this point when he designed his army scheme, for he proposed, in the case of the "general service army," that on enlistment for nine years' colour service, with three years in the reserve, the recruit should get a total of 1s. 5d. per diem, made up of 1s. regimental pay, 3d. messing allowance, and 2d. kit allowance, and, after six months' service, a total of 1s. 11d. to a first-class shot and 1s. 9d. to a man in the second class. There was, therefore, a distinct inducement in favour of the general service soldier compared with the rate of pay for the proposed home service army. Unfortunately, the present alteration in the conditions of enlistment is neither the one thing nor the other. Every man must enlist for nine years with the colours and three years in the reserve, but the allowances for messing and the up-keep of kit, and the "service pay," are to be issued "under existing regulations," so that the conditions of the recruit are not improved ; and it is to these conditions men look rather than to future advantages, while the "service pay" remains deferred instead of being given after six months' service. The only alteration is that the man must now pledge himself for three times the length of the previous army service, for nine years instead of three, with the certainty of being sent abroad, very early in his career, to meet the great demands which now exist.

It will be said, of course, that this is only a first step, that we shall soon hear of the division of the regular army into two bodies, and that the better conditions of enlistment will then be brought into force. But if these conditions are sound, it appears to be a matter for some regret that their success should be imperilled by their partial application ; and, with every desire to do justice to the difficulties with which Mr. Arnold-Forster is surrounded, it might have been better to have adopted a temporary expedient and to have waited until the judgment of the country had been finally passed upon the scheme as a whole.

We have rung the changes on the conditions of service in the army freely enough. In the days of Queen Anne we had a three years' term and later on ten years side by side with a life term. Then came the limited engagement of ten years in 1847 and twelve in 1867 renewable to complete long service for pensions and lastly the twelve years of Mr. Cardwell's plan under which the conditions of enlistment might be carried according to the circumstances of the time at the discretion of the War Minister, from three years with the colours and nine in the reserve to seven and five years respectively. Mr Cardwell preferred six years with the colours and six in the reserve but the seven and five years' periods obtained in recent years until altered by the three years' service of Mr. Brodrick.

And now we have enlistment for nine years and three in the reserve. If it is successful, the necessary corollary will be the establishment of a home service army, in some shape or form, with much shorter colour service and long reserve service, so as to produce a big reserve. It is this which Mr Arnold-Forster is aiming at and as we have said the state of the labour market may possibly help the new conditions of enlistment for the time being. How far they will become a permanent success has yet to be seen and this must depend upon the improved terms foreshadowed in the Army Scheme. It is more than usually unsafe to prophesy. But the larger term of enlistment is at present not accompanied by the advantages which might prove attractive and the men may possibly hold off for better conditions. That is part of the price we must pay for a voluntary army to be mainly employed on foreign service. The difficulties are immense, and the nation will await with anxiety the result of an experiment of such grave importance.

A RUSSIAN army surgeon gives the following list of the articles found in the knapsack of a Japanese soldier killed on the battlefield :—A box of insect powder, tonic pills containing camphor, kola, and coca, a packet of opium, a piece of silk inscribed with Japanese characters and containing a handful of earth from Japan, a small diary, a tooth-brush, and a quantity of small shells, presumably used as amulets.

THE smart set is thoroughly vicious ; the middle classes are either snobs or money-grubbers, or both ; the working classes are foulmouthed and drunken. Anglo-Indian society is rotten to the core. Colonials are low and brutal fellows, and their womenkind object to the responsibilities of motherhood. All these statements, remarks the "Daily Express," have been hotly made by persons who apparently speak and write with authority. It is a wonder that these dull November skies do not glow with fire and brimstone from heaven.

PORT ARTHUR SIEGE.

STOESSEL'S OPTIMISM.

MANCHURIA FIGHTING.

GENERAL ENGAGEMENT EXPECTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The Japanese loan issue in New York has been heavily over subscribed. The syndicate declines to state to what extent.

It is stated at Tokio that the Japanese bombardment has destroyed another magazine at Port Arthur.

Reuter (Tokio) says that the Russians are constantly making spirited sorties at Port Arthur and throw hand grenades into the Japanese sapping works.

General S khareff wires that the Japanese, last night, attacked one of his advanced positions, Putiloff, formerly Lonely Tree Hill, and were repulsed.

The crew of the Razloropny have been taken on board a Chinese cruiser.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

General Stoessel has telegraphed to the Tsar from Port Arthur that he can hold out for several months, and adds that he has been slightly wounded in the head.

The total subscriptions to the Japanese loan in London amount to £80,533,800.

Reuter wiring from Mukden yesterday says that a stiff artillery fire was opened on the Russian Right at daylight and lasted several hours. The fire continued at intervals during the day.

The Russians expect a general attack.

All the ranges have been carefully marked and whichever Army attacks is likely to suffer severely.

A further despatch from Reuter at Mukden says that the Russian authorities consider that the Baltic fleet will not be handicapped by the capture of Port Arthur, and even should the fortress hold out, the fleet in any case will proceed to Vladivostock.

Small hope is entertained of the effectivness of the Port Arthur fleet.

LONDON, Nov. 20

Reuter writing from Tokio to-day says it is reported that Japanese after a successful mining operation occupied the counterscarp of the Sungshushan fort on Friday.

A report from Marshal Oyama, detailing the various skirmishes and the resultless bombardment by the Russians of the Japanese positions, seems to indicate the imminence of another great battle, though apparently neither side had yet made a determining movement.

The Russian feints are evidently intended to draw the Japanese.

A section of the Baltic fleet is expected at Port Said on Wednesday.

BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

The Terms of the Convention.

RUSSIA'S EVASIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The Hull enquiry has closed. One fisherman testified that while the firing was proceeding, he had mistaken for a moment the mission ship which was steaming without lights, for a torpedoer.

Another testified that he mistook momentarily the crew of the trawler Crane for a torpedoer.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

The Anglo-Russian negotiations in connection with the Convention are progressing.

Russia desires to exclude anything implying that the Russians were necessarily blameworthy.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The Powers Agree.

DETAILS UNSETTLED.

The Netherlands have notified to the United States that they gladly accept President Roosevelt's suggestion for a second Peace Conference to meet at the Hague.

Nearly all the European Powers have indicated their acceptance in principle of Secretary Hay's invitation to a Peace Conference, leaving the details to future negotiations.

TRANSVAAL AND ASIATICS.

Protest by Indians.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

A meeting of Indians held at Johannesberg protested against the Convention's proposals and asked for a public enquiry into the Convention's allegations, while accepting the principle of the restriction of immigration on general and not racial lines.

LORD CURZON'S RETURN.

An Audience of the King.

Lord Curzon had a farewell audience of King Edward at Windsor Castle yesterday, on his reappointment as Viceroy of India.

LONDON, Nov, 20.

Lord and Lady Curzon left Walmer to-day for Bournemouth.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

AMERICA DAY BY DAY.

The Strengthening of the Navy.

PROPOSED TARIFF REFORM.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The Washington Government has called up 25 per cent of the Government funds dposited in the Banks, 10 per cent to be payable on 15th January, and 15 per cent. payable on 15th March.

It is estimated this will bring the Treasury twenty-five million dollars.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

It is understood that President Roosevelt's message will say nothing about Tariff reform, but Party leaders are carefully considering a revision which will be proposed next year.

The United States Naval estimates for 1905 amount to 114,500,000 dollars, being an increase of seventeen millions of dollars.

Mr. Morton, Secretary of the Navy, speaking at New York, declared that President Roosevelt aimed at having he best and strongest Navy in the world.

THE CALCUTTA SEASON.

VICEREGAL LEVEES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 19.

Two levees will be held by the Viceroy in Calcutta on the 16th and 20th December, and a drawing-room on the 23rd December.

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION IN BENGAL.

VIEWS OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

In their reply to the Government of Bengal on the subject of commercial education with special reference to the improvement of the Commercial classes at the Presidency College, Calcutta, the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce state that a system of commercial education on the right lines would be productive of considerable benefit, but they are not in favour of classes being held with the object of candidates obtaining the London Chamber of Commerce certificates, as they consider the needs of native clerks in this matter are quite different from the requirements of those in London. Preference is expressed for a scheme under which boys at colleges and clerks in offices, the latter by means of evening classes, could be trained in useful but not highly elaborate commercial subjects and to whom certificates of merit should be issued by the educational authorities, as is done in Madras. The Committee are prepared to support such a scheme as outlined above and will do all in their power to promote it.

They suggest that Government should offer scholarships and invite the mercantile community to offer prizes through the Chamber in order to encourage candidates.

A SERIOUS COLLISION IN THE HOOGHLY.

A rather serious accident happened in the Hooghly at Fulta Point on Saturday morning, when the s. s. Dupleix ran into the Hooghly River, Steam Navigation Company's steamer Oude. The latter vessel almost instantly went under water, but the flats which she had in tow were unhurt. The Oude is now beached.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

Mr. G. A. Anderson, Chief Engineer of State Railways and Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, has been granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for eleven months.

Mr. J. S. Brown, Superintending Engineer officiates for Mr Anderson.

The Governor-General in Council has accepted the resignation by Mr H. C. Kirpatrick, Barrister-at-law of his office of Reporter for Indian law reports in the High Court of Judicature, Bombay. Mr. Lindsay J. Robertson, Barrister-at-law is appointed in place of Mr. Kirkpatrick.

Privilege leave for three months combined with furlough on medical certificate for nine months is granted to Mr J. W. Mollison, Inspector-General of Agriculture in India, with effect from the 21st November. Mr. F. G. Sly, I.C.S., Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, Central Provinces, will officiate for Mr. Mollison.

Mr. Lancelot Hare, C.I.E., of the Indian Civil Service, has been appointed an additional member of the Viceroy's Council.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the provisional appointment of Mr. Joseph Adolphe Dautremer as Consul for France at Rangoon.

The Governor-General in Council has been pleased to attach the following gentlemen to the Provinces shown below against their names :—

Bengal : Messrs. W. L. Scott ; J. A. Dawson ; B. A. Collins ; R. J. A. Routh ; H. T. Cullis ; C. L. Phillip ; J. A. Woodhead ; Mohun Chandra Ghosh ; A. E. Scroope ; P. S. Shettle ; C. K. Durgan ; H. E. Spry and W. H. Nelson.

United Provinces : Messrs. A. C. McWatters ; C. H. Marsh ; W. E. J. Dobbs ; E. T. Cook ; E. Bennet ; N. P. Collient ; J. R. Low and F. C. Chamier.

The Punjab and North West Frontier Province : Messrs. M. L. Darling ; B. H. Dobson ; F. W. Skemp ; C. G. F. Abrahams : A. N. R. Cater ; J. A. Ferguson ; H. F. Fyson ; C. Latimer and H. O. M. Cowan.

Central Provinces : Messrs. A. E. Mathias ; C. J. Irwin : C. Brown and A. C. Beet.

Burma ; Messrs J. M. Bagnley ; W. B. Brander ; J. J. Anderson and H. Tonkinson.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF GOA.

HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF GOA and Patriarch of the East Indies arrived in Bombay on Saturday morning by the s.s. Imperator from Lisbon, His Grace lauded at the Victoria Dock, at 7-45 a.m., where he was met by the Bishop of Damaun, Monsieur M. Gerald, acting Consul-General for Portugal, the Rev. Mendes Cardozo, Secretary of the Bishop of Damaun, Mr. Juvenal Augusto de Souza, Chancellor of the Portuguese Consulate, and a large number of priests and gentlemen of the Portuguese community. His Grace accompanied by the Bishop of Damaun drove to Colaba, where he is the guest of the Bishop of Damaun during his brief stay in this city on his way to Goa. Last evening his Grace visited the Dabul Church, accompanied by the Bishop of Daman. He was received at the entrance of Burrow's Lane leading to the Church by the clergy and laity with confraternities, and conducted to the dais which was specially raised for the occasion outside the Church. An address of welcome was read. Then he entered the Church, where a "Te Deum" was chanted by the clergy. A large number of people gathered to greet their pastor who returns to his diocese after a lapse of nearly two years. The evening service was brought to a close by the Benediction. His Grace leaves Bombay for Poona probably tomorrow on a pastoral visit to Poona Church, where he is expected to remain for a few days, then, he proceeds to Belgaum, and after a couple of days' stay leaves for Goa to capitulate for the feast of St. Francis Xavier at Old Goa, which takes place on the 3rd December.

THE GAEKWAR IN CALCUTTA.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 20.

The Native community of Calcutta entertained H. H. the Gaekwar at the Town Hall last evening, when an address was presented to him in a handsome silver casket. The Gaewkar in reply made a lengthy speech, dealing in detail with the various matters mentioned in the address. He dwelt on the need of scientific and industrial education, and referred to the steps he had taken in this connection in his territory. Schools had been established in almost every village, and in some places education had been made compulsory. If they wished to improve the agricultural resources of the country, they must educate the agricultural classes and get them to use better implements. In conclusion he thanked them for their kind wishes on behalf of the Maharani.

COUNTERFEIT COINING IN INDIA.

The number of counterfeit rupees found in remittances in 1903-04 at the Calcutta mint was 5,858. In the preceding year the number found was smaller, being 5,624, and this in spite of the remittances received in the year under report being less than the receipts of the year 1902-03. The increase was owing to the large number of counterfeits found in the remittances from the United Provinces and the Punjab. Compared with year 1902-03, the rate was 4 per lakh higher. The best counterfeits reported had been tendered at Rewari and adjoining station.

PRISONS AND PRISONERS.

A YEAR'S STATISTICS.

A resolution of the Government of India on the administration of the Prison Department during the year 1903 shows that including those under-trial, 440,985 prisoners were admitted to jail being about 6 1-2 per cent less than in 1902. With the exception of the N.-W. Frontier Province, Burma, Assam and Coorg the decrease was common to all provinces and was largest in Madras, being 12. per cent., the United Provinces 8 8·9 and Bombay 8·5 per cent. 156,112, convicts were admitted during the year against 171,256 in 1902, being a decrease of nearly 9 per cent. During the year 98 prisoners escaped compared with 74 in 1902, but 61 were recaptured before the close of the year. 1,060 juvenile offenders were admitted during the year against 1,514 in the previous year.

H. H. THE THAKORE OF PALITANA AND THE JAINS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

PALITANA, Nov. 20.

A large Hagsa (party) of Jains consisting of about 4,000 persons headed by Sheths Shamji Jivraj and Virjee Devji arrived at Palitana, this morning. But for H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Palitana liberally supplying the leaders with conveyance and all other help, the Sangha would have been an impossibility. The Sangha is very greatful to the Chief because His Highness treats them very kindly.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. IMPERATOR.

THE following passengers arrived in Bombay by the Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperator, Captain F. Mosca, from Trieste on Saturdry morning :—

Mr Ambarger
Mr G Andreas
Mr Anderson
Mr Altmtop
Mr Abott
Mr and Mrs Bickel and child
Mr Bauer
Miss Bauer
Mrs Baltazzi
Mr and Mrs Bright
Miss Bright
Mr and Mrs Braddeley
Revd and Mrs Brasche
Mr P Caravia
Mr A N Crowe
Mr Chopard
Mr and Mrs Dunlop
Mrs Demitroff
Mr J Evangelinidi
Revd and Mrs Eckert, child and infant
Mr F Franke
Mr H Franke
Mrs Gubbay and daughter
Miss Gubbay
Mr S J Greenwood
Mr de Gov and 3 gentlemen
The Hon Mr Hughes
Mrs Hughes
Mr Hummel
Mr Horschitz
Mr Hoffmann
Mr Van der Hust
Miss Helen Joly
Miss Iven
Miss Joy
Mr and Mrs de Klemm and family
Mr Keventer
Revd Lorbeer
Miss G Lorbeer
Miss H Lorbeer
Revd and Mrs Lokies, child and infant
Miss Munzel
Major and Mrs MacGrath
Mr and Mrs N S Naylor
Captain H H Nurse
Miss Perram
Mr D G Panagopulo
Mr A J Pauas
Mr A Pennell
Mr A Peters
Miss Pratt
Mr Pearson
Mr G Pfisterer
Mr Quandt
Mr Radimsky
Mr and Mrs Robertson, child and nurse
Mr and Mrs J R Reynolds
Mr Ruttonshah Engineer
Mr Strufe
Mr Spillmann
Revd and Mrs Schad and infants
Mr and Mrs Stokel
Miss Sohloser
Miss Swam
Mr Stauber
Miss Toole
Mr and Mrs Thole and child
Mr Tessmann
Mr W A Talbot
Miss Talbot
Mr S Teolakidi
Captain A G Wauchope
Mr and Mrs Warren
Mrs Winkler and infant

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—OCTOBER 31.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Col A Masters C B assistant quartermaster-general P
Major R E Money-Shewan R E
Major C Coffin R E
Capt A B Tillard D S O 3 G R
Lieut H Philips R I M

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Capt E P Carter R A 2 mo M C
Capt E C Bayley 15 Lrs 6 mo M C
Lieut G L Blair 33 Sikh I till Dec 28 1904
Lieut A Mackrell 3rd Manchester Regt 2 mo M C
Lieut C S Lindsay Northamptom Regt 2 mo M C
Lieut G S Douglas 18 Inf 3 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Col J H E Reed
Col G B Renny I A
Lieut-Col H Marrett, I A
Major W D Daunt 39 C I H
Major G W C Colomb 1-4 G R
Major E G R Wilkins 114 Mahratta I.
Major W C Walton 104 Rifles
Capt C G Robson 10 Jat L I
Capt W J Cates S T C
Capt H T Marshall 1 Brahmans
Capt C R Bradshaw 9 G R
Capt A C Annesley Burma Military Police
Capt C H Alexander 36 Jacob's Horse
Capt C Hudson I M S
Lieut T E A Dalyell 129 Baloochis
Lieut G L L Mayo R A
Lieut A L Paris R E

From Oct. 31 to Nov. 4.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Mr J S Donald B Cov
Mr L G Evans B Cov
Mr H W Harman B
Mr T Levin Maung B
Mr H E Coles B
Mr H E W Martindell B
Mr W C De Morgan M
Mr R B Stewart Bo Cov
Mr R M Kennedy Bo Cov
Mr L W Hartley Bo
Major C Wanliss deputy-assistant quartermaster-general, Intelligence Branch
Major H W Earl I M S
Capt E C Bayley 15 Lrs
Lieut E C Taylor I M S

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr U S Naylor B 15 days' leave
Mr A S Judge B 2 mo furl
Mr B C Ghosh B furl commuted to leave on M C and extended 6 mo
Col H D Love. R E M 4 weeks' furl
Mr W Macartney M 6 mo M C
Mr C H Longley Bo 1 mo furl
Major D C Phillott 28 Cav 2 weeks
Engineer J F Ellis R I M 6 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN, ,

Captain G P Evans B
Mr H G Billson B
Mr E Aickin B
Miss P F Parsons M
Lieus-Col C A S Montgomery 108 I
Major H L B Acton I A
Major H W Earle I M S
Major D C Phillott, 23 Cav
Capt R L Ricketts 10 Lrs
Capt P H Dyke 127 Bilchis
Lieut P A R Pritchard 46 Punj
Lieut F R Teesdale 28 Cav
Lieut B H Howard 47 Sikhs
Second Lieut P C R Dodd Unattached List for I A

THE INNERDALE MASSACRE.

MURDERERS EXECUTED.

H. M. S. MERLIN, arrived in Bombay Harbour at 7 a.m. on Saturday from Muscat which port she left on the 14th instant. Previous to leaving that port she had just returned from Maseira Island to which locality she had taken the Political Agent Major Grey, who in conjunction with the Commander of H. M. S. Merlin had accompanied the Sultan of Muscat's Mission to punish the murderers of the crew of the s.s. Baron Innerdale, who were murdered on Maseira Island in August last. The sentence of death on the nine murderers was witnessed by the before-mentioned officers and an armed party from the Merlin. Before the ship left, a cairn was erected on the site of the execution, as a warning to the natives, and the Burial Service having been read, a cemented stone was placed over the graves of the victims,

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The following is a preliminary list of business to be brought forward at a meeting of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations to be held in the Council Hall, Secretariat, Bombay, on Thursday, 8th December at 11-30 a.m. :—

I.—Questions asked by Honourable Members :—

II.—Papers to be presented to the council :—

1. Reply to question No. 9 put by the Honourable Mr. Daji Abaji Khare at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 31st August 1904.

2. Reply to questions Nos. 10 and 11 put by the Honourable Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 31st August 1904.

3. Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 1610, dated the 10th October 1904.—Returning, with the assent of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General signified thereon, the authentic copy of the Law further to amend the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901.

III.—Bills and orders of the day :—

I. A Bill further to amend the Gujarat Talukdars' Act, 1888—First Reading.

THE MISSION TO LEPERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In our Indian Empire there are many thousands of outcast lepers whose sad fate gives them a strong claim on our sympathy and help. Founded 30 years ago, this Society is now working in 72 Stations on behalf of these sufferers and their children—one of its Asylums alone sheltering nearly 700 inmates. Upwards of 7,000 lepers are supported or aided, and 500 untainted children are being brought up in its Homes. As leprosy is contagious (though not hereditary), these children, if not rescued, would almost certainly fall victims to the disease. It is doubtless due, in part at least, to the work of the Mission, that the last census shows a gratifying decrease in the number of lepers in India. Its methods have been tested by time and have secured the hearty approval of the highest authorities as being at once humane, efficient and economical. In addition to food and clothing, medical aid is provided in the Society's Asylums, and beneficial effects are following trials made with the new remedy, "Leprolin." That the constant (though not compulsory) religious teaching is fruitful is evidenced by the 3,000 Christian lepers now in the various Institutions. During the past two years 16 new Asylums or Homes have been added to the Society's responsibilities, and its work has now assumed a national importance which should appeal to a wider circle than that of its present supporters. To sustain these 16 additional Stations, and to mark the close of 30 years' successful work, the Committee earnestly hope to raise a Special Fund of £3,000, towards which your contribution will be gratefully received. The fact that the inclusive cost of supporting a leper is only £5 a year is proof of very careful expenditure, and it is hoped that many donors will contribute this sum, though lesser gifts will be no less thankfully received. On behalf of the Committee,

WELLESLEY C. BAILEY,
Secretary and Superintendent
A. T. BARBER,
Organising Secretary in Ireland.
JOHN JACKSON,
Organising and Deputation Secretary.
Exeter Hall.

THE JESTERS.

THIS Company of refined humorists and entertainers arrived in Bombay on Saturday by the P. and O. s. s. Caledonia to open a season at the Novelty Theatre commencing on Wednesday for four nights only. The Company has been carefully selected. The Business Management is in the hands of Mr. Phil G. Carlton whom Bombay theatregoers will remember in that capacity and as an entertainer of no mean merit. Since leaving India he has been very successful in England in various baritone roles. Miss Mellie Curtis again is a favourite in Bombay and will be remembered for the piquancy and charm of her acting and singing during several seasons here. Miss Doreen O'Connor, a bright little soubrette, comes from England with a reputation of which any artist might be proud. Mr. Fred A. Ellis is a first rate comedian who, beside having played in London and every principal city in the United Kingdom, has appeared with great success in Australia, America, New Zealand Figir Islands &c. Miss Corney Grain is the pianiste of the Company and is a brilliant performer She is nearly related to the late Corney Grain. many of whose humourous songs Mr. Frank Lynn, sings in his unique entertainment at the piano. Mr. Lynne was for some years connected with the Gilbert and Sullivan Operas under the management of the late D'Oyly Carte. Then there is the soprano, Miss Beatrice Erle who has, for a young lady still in her teens, done everything possible from Pantomime to Oratorio and Miss Alice Griffen who has been delighting London with her deep and sympathetic contralto voice at the Albert, St. James, and Queens Halls concerts. The tenor is Mr. Cyril Davies, who has a fine voice of delicate timbre which is described as greatly reminiscent of the late Joseph Maas. The "Jesters," have all arrived in good health and capital spirits, and whether as Pierrots and Pierettes in their miscellaneous entertainment or in their Operettas, Comediettas or Sketches, they promise to take a firm hold on the Indian public. There will be an entire change of programme at each performance and their success in Bombay seems assured.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Surgeon-General Gallwey, Principal Medical Officer in India, is expected to arrive in Bombay from leave on the 3rd December.

Colonel J. G. Ramsay, C. B., is appointed Assistant Adjutant-General, Lahore District, vice Colonel Phayre, appointed Colonel on the Staff, Meerut Cavalry Brigade.

ARRIVALS, NOVEMBER 19.

Lieut. G. H. Walker, Highland Light Infantry, from Meerut, 14th November 1904.

Lieut. O. M. Dyke, 21st Cavalry, from England.

2nd-Lieut. A. M. Lloyd, 1st S. W. Borderers from England.

Lieut B. R. Moberley 53th Infantry, from England.

Lieut. A. E. Lloyd, 5th Dragoon Guards, from England.

Lieut. G H Walford, 22nd Suffolk Regt, from England.

Major O. R. Elliott, Staff, from Poona.

DEPARTURES, NOVEMBER 19.

2nd-Lieut. H R. Gallskirn, the Cameronians, to England.

Major O. R. Elliott, Staff, to Aden.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 4.

THE NORTH SEA DIFFICULTY.

It is the established custom that on the occasion of the annual convention of the Tory Caucus or to give it its full title, the National Union of Conservative Associations, the leader of the party, shall address a mass meeting on the politics of the day. In accordance with this practice Mr. Balfour last Friday night after attending perhaps the most important Cabinet meeting of his official life and paying a visit to Buckingham Palace by desire of the Queen, apparently to inform her of what had been done—his Majesty was still at Newmarket—hurried down to Southampton to fulfil his engagement there. Until the Baltic Fleet incident occurred and dwarfed every other question, this speech had been awaited with eager interest by all parties in view of the uncertainty as to the Prime Minister's real attitude towards the Fiscal question. By friend and foe it was hoped that on his remarks at the Southern sea port he would dispel the mist and that he would stand out in the clear daylight, either as a Chamberlainite or an anti-Chamberlainite. But as the action of the delegates of the Union in regard to Tariff Reform passed without any more notice than the meeting of a parish council, so nobody last Friday wanted to hear anything about Mr. Balfour's fiscal policy ; all they wanted to know was what Russia intended to do, and whether war would be avoided. Mr. Balfour interpreting the wishes of the public only made one very slight colourless allusion to the perplexing Edinburgh pronouncement, and devoted the whole of his long speech to the events which as, he said, "have stirred to their depths the feeling of every section and every class in the community, of every inhabitant of the United Kingdom, of every subject of his Majesty beyond the seas of all the great English-speaking people of the world, and, I think I may add the general sentiment of civilized Europe." The salient passage of the speech which did not spare the Russian Admiral though it was scrupulously tender of the feelings of the Tsar's Government, was the following :—" The Russian Ambassador authorizes a statement to the following effect:—"The Russian Government, on hearing of the North Sea incident, at once expressed its profound regrets, and the Russian Emperor telegraphed to the King in the same sense. The Russian Government also promised the most liberal compensation. The Russian Government have now ordered the detention at Vigo of that part of the fleet which was concerned in the incident (cheers) in order that the naval authorities may ascertain what officers were responsible for it. These officers and any material witnesses will not proceed with the fleet on its voyage to the Far East. An enquiry will be instituted into the facts, and we and the Russian Government are agreed upon an international Commission of the kind provided for by the Hague Convention—I should say that that has nothing to do with arbitration, that is, the constitution of an international Commission to find out facts—and any person found guilty by this tribunal will be tried and punished adequately. (Cheers.) The Russian Government undertake that precautions will be taken to guard against the recurrence of such incidents ; special instructions for this object will be issued." Almost every body who read and as I am informed by friends who were amongst Mr. Balfour's audience, all who heard the above concluded that for some time—at least weeks " that part of the fleet which was concerned in the incident " would remain at Vigo. Nobody could say that Russia had scored a victory if she had consented to these ships remaining behind until the mystery or rather the so-called mystery of what occurred in the North Sea on that fateful night had been cleared up. Accordingly with a few, though notable exceptions, the whole Press of the Kingdom joined in congratulations of the Government in general and Mr. Balfour in particular for having secured for us peace with honour. Chief amongst the dissentients was the "Standard " which with the independence that has always distinguished it wrote in the following strain :—" Mr. Balfour's statement will, we feel sure, be received by the great majority of Englishmen with a sense of profound disappointment. . . . The Russian Government have given way a little, but we have given way more. With resounding emphasis, with the movements of great fleets, and all the impressive preliminaries of war, it was made known that England would have redress or fight, . . . But a compromise, which nobody thought possible, has been accepted. If this is all that was intended, we need not have made so much fuss. Two days ago the world looked on with awe and admiration at the spectacle of Britain, calmly resolute, determined to vindicate the freedom of the seas even to the last grave hazards. To-day this same heroic figure is exhibited in the somewhat less dignified posture of a litigant with a bundle of papers arguing with lawyer-like dexterity before a tribunal of foreign jurists and professors. . . . We take it for granted that the decision will be in our favour. But suppose it is not ? After all, it will be an affair of statement and counter-statement, and a court of foreign jurists may prefer to believe the Russian officers rather than the Hull fishermen." The " Morning Post " adopted a similar line. "We cannot pretend, it said as if it were writing about a Government of 'Little Englanders', to share Mr. Balfour's satisfaction with the conditions. . . . We cannot help imagining that the resources of statesmanship might in this case have produced a settlement even more prompt than was announced last night, and better calculated to make our colonial fellow-subjects and others feel proud of the flag under which they live.' The " Pall Mall Gazette " said ditto ; and the "Freemen's Journal' as well as one or more of the Irish Unionist papers dwelt in their peculiar way on this ' come down." But these were as faint whispers to the roar of a lion and only accentuated the satisfaction of the country at the lesson which it was supposed his Majesty's Government had given our not too conciliatory friends in St. Petersburg. A change has come over the scene since it transpired that the " part of the fleet which was concerned in the incident " had departed from Vigo leaving behind only four officers as witnesses. Even the " Times " was constrained to say :—" The official statement which the Government have issued on the circumstances in which Admiral Rozhdestvensky sailed from Vigo yesterday will not, we are sure, satisfy the public mind." " This" it proceeded to remark, " This may be a compliance in the literal sense with the engagement made by Russia, but it is not a compliance of the character which the British people expected and which they were encouraged to expect by the Prime Minister's speech. Again, " scores of men on board the Russian ships must have seen and heard all that is material of what took place. To select four out of these scores—of whom an unknown number are presumably themselves the incriminated persons—that they may speak to the facts, will seem to many Englishmen like an attempt to bring contempt on the inquiry." The feelings of the " Standard " and the " Morning Post " will be readily comprehended from what I have quoted from their articles of last Saturday. The " Morning Post " concludes what it has to say on this further development of the crisis—for there is unfortunately a crisis still—as follows : " Mr. Balfour's great pre-occupation seems to have been how to avoid using force He was filled with admiration at the sense of justice of the Emperor of Russia. It never seems to have occurred to him that the Emperor of Russia had also a very different pre-occupation. His Baltic Squadron, after an act of war against Great Britain, was passing down the Channel and the Bay of Biscay, and might at any moment be surrounded by British Squadrons that could destroy it. His pre-occupation was to get it out of danger and to appease the anger of the British Government. The Emperor was not dreaming of war with Great Britain, but of how to avert it. In the situation Mr. Balfour might have asked for a good deal. But his chief care seems to have been to save the honour of Russia. The Russian flag has not been lowered. But we see in that no cause of special rejoicing for a British Minister, whose first care, ought to be for the flag of his own country. We reserve our judgment of the settlement until a settlement has been reached." There may not have been real justification for the scare of last Tuesday—and people will have their own opinions about that—but it is absurd to expect us to believe that these almost daily Cabinet Councils have been held merely to decide exactly how the international tribunal shall be constituted. The Cabinet Ministers who spoke in the country last night—Mr. Brodrick, Mr. Akers Douglas, and Lord Onslow—all admitted that although the situation is not to-day as bad as it was last Friday—it could not have been worse—all ground for alarm has not passed away. I see that the Duke of Argyll, speaking at a dinner in the City last night, suggested that Admiral Rozhdestvensky who is well known here, as a former popular attache to the Russian Embassy, was at the time of the outrageous attack on the fishing boats temporarily insane. However this may be it is noteworthy that some of the newspaper correspondents who interviewed the Admiral at Vigo allude to his being in an excited state and he must have been extremely excited if he said all the extraordinary things credited to him by these gentlemen.

"ATMOSPHERIC" APPOINTMENT.

The London Correspondent of the " Manchester Guardian " tells us a little more about the inwardness of Mr. Somers Cocks's transfer from London to Calcutta. This is what he says :—" The suggestion that the appointment of Mr. C. Somers Cocks, C. M. G., of the Foreign Office, to be a special Assistant Secretary of the Foreign Department in India is due to the muddle that has occurred in connection with the Tibet Treaty is not correct, though the circumstances alluded to, of which we may hear more presently, doubtless accelerated a step which had been under consideration for some time. The idea was mooted a year or more ago, the original proposal being that a member of the Indian Foreign Department should also be attached to the Foreign Office in London. This part of the scheme was given up owing to a difficulty respecting salary. Had there been in our Foreign Office a representative of the Government of India he would have been paid on the Indian scale, and this, in the interests of the establishment here, was not considered desirable. It goes without saying that the salary of Mr. Somers Cocks while he remains in India—he is appointed for three years—will be paid entirely by the Government of India, and presumably at the higher rate prevailing in that country. That the home Government will benefit by his services almost, if not quite, as much as the Indian Government apparently does not count. If the Indian Foreign Department is apt to look at affairs in, say, the Persian Gulf or Thibet exclusively from the Indian point of view, there is likewise the danger that the Foreign Office at home may in regard to Asiatic policy go wrong through not being fully acquainted with the Indian aspect. Mr. Somers Cocks, it is expected, will be able to supply both Calcutta and London, with what is, I believe, known to diplomatists as 'atmosphere,' the absence of which has made a certain amount of friction almost unavoidable." It seems strange that the proposal to put the London Foreign Office on the same footing as the Calcutta Foreign Department was abandoned for such a reason as that mentioned above, but I understand that that was really the great obstacle. If the well-groomed young gentlemen under Lord Lansdowne would have kicked at an official from the Indian Foreign Department being allowed to receive higher rate of pay than themselves surely the proper thing would have been for each Government to pay the salary of its own representative. This, if I am correctly informed, was actually proposed, but it did not meet with approval. Apparently the objection did not come from India, but was one of those petty acts for which the Home Treasury has always in its dealings with India been notorious. In the circumstances it is rather cool to make India pay Mr. Cocks's salary during his absence from England on this special duty. The amount ought to be divided between the two Governments, and the authorities in India are much to blame for assenting to such a one-sided arrangement. Of course the answer will be that it is so small a thing as not to be worth talking about. They always say that this was the answer made when the late Lord Kimberley filled the offices of Secretary of State for India and Lord President of the Council, and only drew the pay of the former post enabling the Home Treasury to save £2,000 a year! This excessively mean transaction when attacked in Parliament was pooh-poohed by the Government of the day as a very trifling matter, but as the late Lord Salisbury observed people resent being unfairly deprived of small sums as well as of larger sums.

COLD WEATHER VISITORS TO INDIA.

Amongst those who are going out to India this autumn for the cold weather tour, that the "Times in its issue of last Monday so sensibly recommends especially to people with long purses and plenty of leisure, are two well-known members of the India Office staff. Mr. William Foster, of the Record Department, and Mr. H. J. Tozer, of the Revenue Department. Mr. Foster's name will be remembered by many of your readers in connection with the publication within the past few years of so many interesting and important documents relating to the Company's rule in India. He assisted in bringing out "The Register of Letters of the East India Company 1600-19" ; edited " The Embassy of Sir T. Roe to India, 1615-19," was responsible for the publication in five volumes of " Letters received by the East India Company 1615-17" and is the author of "The Founding of Fort St. George." In the preface to his reprint of his " Report on the Old Record of the India Office" Sir George Birdwood acknowledges the assistance he received from Mr. Foster in seeing that valuable publication through the press. " In this trying work" wrote Sir George " Mr. Foster has served me with the most perfect patience, efficiency and loyalty and I cannot too strongly express my obligations to him for his invaluable co-operation. Mr. Foster was formerly the Honorary Secretary of the Hakluyt Society and it is no exaggeration to say that what he does not know about the earlier pioneers of European civilisation in the East and all they accomplished is not worth knowing. Mr Tozer, who has made a special study of Economics, demonstrated his ability as a statistician by the luminous paper he contributed to the Indian Section of the Society of Arts about four years ago under the title of " The Growth and Trend of Indian Trade—a Forty Years' Survey" and by the volume on "British India and its Trade" published in 1902. Apropos of the article in the leading journal to which I have alluded above perhaps I may be excused if I venture to give my fellow countrymen in the East a slight hint. The " Times" writer says his object is " first to point out that India, which, thanks to the accelerated mail service, can now be reached in or under a brief fortnight, offers at equal or less cost greater advantages of climate and greater variety in scenery and interests than the well-worn Mediterranean haunts ; secondly, to emphasize the fact that it is good for our country and good for India that some of the money spent in foreign territories should be spent in our own dependency ; thirdly, to suggest that people of leisure might profitably spend some part of that leisure in quiet observation of the most interesting and remarkable achievement which the world has ever witnessed." All this is admirable and it is to be hoped that the number of tourists will become larger every year ; but it is not wise to be always sneering at such persons as " globe-trotters" and holding them up to public scorn if after their return they venture to give to the world the impressions they have received in their travels. Suppose they make mistakes and paint a crude picture of what they have seen or heard. What does it matter ? The eternal complaint of people who live or have lived in India is that the public at home knows little and cares less about India. The way to increase their knowledge of India and to cause them to take a great interest in its welfare is not to abuse those who at considerable expense visit the great dependency to see for themselves not only its famous sights, but what British rule has done for the teeming population of the country. I believe things are better now than they were some time ago, but these incessant taunts at " globe-trotting M. P.'s," &c., have I feel sure done harm to India in various ways. There may be exceptions but in my experience the people who in England have such erroneous conceptions about, for example, the lives of English people in India

and their treatment of their native fellow subjects are not those who have visited the country.

THE INDIAN EXHIBITION AT WHITECHAPEL.

Mr. Martin Wood's lecture to which I alluded last week on "Indian, Artistic and Manufacturing Industries," attracted a large and appreciative audience mainly composed of the humble but worthy folk for whose benefit this excellent exhibition has been organised. It was evident that the lecturer (as he admitted) had taken too much at once, and the more so as the two divisions of the subject not only overlap, but require different treatment: so that he could do little more than give definitions and suggest to his auditors how to follow up the topics touched upon. As to the former part there are the notes in the Catalogue with the hundreds of examples in the Exhibition itself: as to the latter in the stores of information supplied in official and other sources always available in the India Office Library, and through the London section of the still extant branch of the Imperial Institute. As to the artistic division it was explained that when Indian Art is spoken of it is Decorative Art, neither Fine Art in the western sense nor mechanical art—wholly handicraft work; alike in the most refined and its humbler forms. As to the former Sir George Birdwood was cited as the chief authority. In this regard there was read out by the Chairman Mr. Pickersgill in his best Shakespearian elocution—one of Sir George's loftiest passages. Reference was also made to Mr. W. B. Havell's appeals to the educated Indians to cherish and promote the preservation of the invaluable hereditary artistic skill. The lecturer also explained the causes of its decadence in the last half century, due partly to intrusive demands of Western tastes; but more so to the decreasing patronage of princes and Chiefs though there are the notable exceptions of the last two Maharajas of Jeypore. As to the simpler forms of Artistic industries, a certain programme, already published in a Bombay weekly, shows how these productions might be made more commercially acceptable. The portion of the address dealing with manufacturing industry seemed more attractive to the audience. Mr. Wood pointed out the limitations that at present prevented India from effectively competing with Western factory producers. These being chiefly the lack of cheap fuel for steam power available in the greater part of India and the deficiency of local capital to be invested in large machine driven undertakings. On the other particulars were given of the increasing factory industries in cotton, jute, &c. in Western India and on the Hugli where coal can be sent without cost of long transport. Reference was also made to coal made steam and the facilities for working small machines by oil or petrol driven motors were spoken of. In this connection the passage was quoted in the Finance Minister's Budget speech urging the primary necessity of utilising on the spot the vast agricultural products, so large a portion of which has now to be exported to the gain of the West but the loss of India itself. Mr. Wood had invited the audience to supplement the gaps in his address by putting questions afterwards, many intelligent queries were forthcoming relating mainly to the supply and distribution of coal, the possibility of increased production and improved quantity of the cotton; the supply of labour and skill &c.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 4TH NOVEMBER.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer Caledonia, Captain C. H. S. Tocque, R. N. R, arrived in harbour on Saturday morning with the English Mail of the 4th November. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Abbott, Miss
Aspthills Mr
Bailey, Mr M J
Brooks, Mr
Clift, 2 Misses
Chamler, Mr
Carlton, Mr
Curds, Miss
Corney-Grain, Miss
Corbould, Mr
Clayton, Mr H
Carnegie Mr and Mrs
Dwyer, Miss
Davies, Mr C
Del Mar Mr
Duchesne Mr
Ellis, Mr and Mrs
Erle, Miss
Forbes, Mrs and child
Fowler Mr
Griffin Miss
Gilbert, Mr C
Greensill, Mr
Harry, Mr
Healey, Mr D
Lynne, Mr
Molesworth, Rev Mrs
Missick Mr J M K
Mabbett, Mrs and infant
Mackenzie Greeve Capt Mrs and Miss
O'Sullivan, Mr
O'Brien, Mr
Rickford, Mrs and Miss
Rule, Mr
Sucks Mr
Soutar, Mr
Short, Mr V
Sconcia, Mr
Sheaver, Mr
Von Herrenschwand, Mr
Wallace, Miss
Whitehead Mr
Wickham, Mr
Wakefield Mr

FROM MARSEILLES.

Allen Mr R
Alton Batchelor Mr
Abdul Cader, Mr and two Natives
Brown, Mr C
Barry Mr
Brownlow, Col and Mrs
Brook, Major, and Mrs and infant
Burns, Mr and Mrs
Branson, Mr
Buckland, Mr P L
Bes, Hon J W
Barton Miss
Coleman, Mr F M
Caccia, Mr and Mrs
Crackwell, Capt and Mrs
Creet, Mr C
Cooper Capt
Duigan, Mr
Ducros, Major
Denne, Mrs
Forbes, Mr
Farquharson, Col Sir J
Gayer, Lt A
Geilibrand, Mr
Gwyther, Lt G
Hynd, Mr
Harris, Mr G
Johnstone, Mr
Johnson Dr R
Knight, Mr and Mrs
Lince, Mr J
Lambert, Sir J
Leake, Mr
McKewan, Mrs
Mitchell Mr
McIver, Mr K
Mody, Mrs
McCulloch, Mr
Mitchell, Mr and Mrs
McMinn Mr M
Mody, Mr and Miss
Neeley, Mr A
Peters, Mr J
Paris Mrs A L
Ricketts, Capt
Roussac, Mrs
Rody K, Mr
Rohlers Mr Emil
Robertson, Mr F
Robinson, Mr H
Skinner, Lt
Stanes, Mr, Mrs and Miss F
Stauber Mr and Mrs
Scott, Mr
Scott, Lt G
Schwarz, Mr and Miss
Wilkinson, Capt
Warner, Miss
Wilkie, Rev and Mrs
Watson, Major, and Mrs
Whitby, Miss 2
Walker, Mr and Mrs and infant
Wilson, Mr H
Watling, Lt L D
Wegelin, Mr

FROM BRINDISI.

Greenen, Mr R
John, Sir E
Jacob, Mr E
Mann Mr A
Reeder, Mrs
Rothwell, Mr E
Rankin Mr J S
Williamson, Mr

FROM PORT SAID.

Grootheif, Mr
Petitt, Mr and Mrs
Van Roggen Mr and Mrs
Weleker, Mr

FROM ADEN.

Bamber, Mrs
Gheyara, Mr, Mrs, Misses and child
Henderson, Col and Nat
Story, Gunner

THE India Exhibition in Whitechapel, says the "Westminster Gazette," is proving its usefulness to the children of the neighbouring schools. Morning by morning upon the admission of the public about 150 children are brought by their teachers. The director gives a 10-minutes' talk and then forms them into groups of 10 under the guide who, with a knowledge of India gained by experience or books, make the dead things live. 'Why," an observer reflects, 'should not other galleries be used in the same way? Who can estimate the effect on future public opinion of imaginations thus early stored with the sight of Indian art and work?" The exhibition is, it may be said, a new type of a voluntary school which might well be copied.

The Bath for Tender Feet.

Eminent Physicians strongly recommend the addition of a little Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath. (See Medical Reports in Book on bottle).

Tired, Tender or Aching Feet are instantly relieved and all trace of Odour immediately disappears.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

FATE OF PORT ARTHUR SEALED.

IMPORTANT CAPTURES.

"AT THE MERCY OF THE JAPANESE."

LONDON, Nov. 4.

The news of the fall of Port Arthur may be expected at any moment. For the last three months it has often appeared that the end was imminent in consequence of the repeated attacks of the Japanese, but the heroic defenders have managed to keep their flag flying, and the event has been postponed. But on this occasion there are indications of great significance that the troops of the Mikado will shortly be successful. Yesterday was the birthday of the Emperor of Japan, and a strong attack was being made by the besiegers, whose desire it is to make Port Arthur a birthday present for their monarch.

What is very significant is that Reuter's correspondent with the Japanese army investing Port Arthur has been able to send a despatch bearing Wednesday's date. This is the first telegram from a correspondent with the besieging force which has been passed by the censor. It states that the Japanese are now in a position to commence the beginning of the end of the operations.

Very important positions have been captured from the Russians, which place the east side of the town entirely at the mercy of the assailants.

IMPORTANT DESPATCHES.

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT AMONG THE BESIEGERS.

From the Japanese Army in front of Port Arthur, Wednesday (via Chifu Thursday.)

(Passed by Censor).

The Japanese are now in a position to commence the beginning of the end of the operations, to capture the eastern fort ridge and seize the park.

There was a bombardment at dawn on the 30th, and infantry attacks were planned to take place at noon against the Two Urhlungs, an entrenched hill between East Banjusan and East Keekwan, and the three Keekwan Forts.

Tremendous excitement prevailed among the troops who are convinced that success would mean the capture of the Fort Ridge and the surrender of Port Arthur in time for the Emperors's birthday on the 3rd inst.

Chifu, Thursday,

Japanese who have arrived here from Dalny report that the Japanese have captured Rhlungshan and Shunshushan, which lies between Rhlungshan and the railroad and that they have also captured East Kikwanshan.

Explositions have been heard there pointing to the destruction of Russian magazines or mines.

Chifu, later.

The fate of Port Arthur may be regarded as sealed. Information which is entirely trustworthy has reached your correspondent that the Japanese now occupy positions which place the east side of the town at their mercy.

By the last assault they gained positions which render certain their ability to enter the main forts whenever they are ready.

The Japanese calculated that if the Russians do not surrender they will be capable of prolonging their final stand at Liao-ti-shan and Tigers Tail for a month longer.

RUSSIAN SHIPS REPORTED SUNK.

Tokio, Thursday.

Despatches have just been received bringing the progress of affairs at Port Arthur down to Tuesday last. On the morning of that day the Japanese fire was so heavy that five of the Russian vessels in the harbour are known to have been severely damaged, and some of them are reported to have been sunk.

The keenest attention is being directed here to the supreme efforts now being made to bring about the fall of the fortress.

The Emperor's birthday is being celebrated in splendid weather.

The martial fervour is intense. Imposing military displays are attracting the attention of all sightseers

TUNNELLING TO PORT ARTHUR.

A Tokio message to the "Italia Militare" says that the Japanese are constructing a tunnel, from Pigeon Bay under the Liao-ti-shan peninsula. The tunnel, which is four kilometres long has already reached a point within a quarter of a kilometre of Golden Hill. The Japanese hope to capture the fortress by assault, and will only use the tunnelling works for the explosion of mines in case of absolute necessity.

ANXIETY AT THE TSAR'S COURT

Paris, Thursday.

The following message from St. Petersburgh appears in the "Petit Parisien" to-day:—

It is understood on good authority that the private news from Port Arthur is very bad, and that the fall of the place is regarded as imminent, even in the Tsar's entourage.

The Tsar is said to have received a telegram in the evening stating that the defence cannot be continued any longer owing to the lack of men and ammunition, but adding that the town will have to be taken by storm.

"An officer of the cruiser Diana, who has escaped from Saigon with six of his comrades, after having received a severe reprimand from Admiral Wirenius for breaking his parole, has received his congratulations for having behaved as a sailor. The seven officers have asked to be sent back to the Far East."

MIKADO'S BIRTHDAY LUNCHEON.

Tokio, Thursday.

The Emperor of Japan gave a luncheon to-day on the occasion of his birthday. His Majesty made a short speech to the foreign diplomatists to whom he extedned a welcome. Referring to the war the Emperor said, We regret that the time has not come to see peace restored in the Far East in realisation of our desires.

His Majesty then proposed the health of the Sovereigns and rulers of foreign countries, and expressed his wish that the bonds of friendship might be drawn closer.

Baron D' Anethan, the Belgian Minister, the doyen of the Diplomatic Body in reply congratulated the Emperor on his birthday, and expressed regret at the continuance of the war. Continuing, his Excellecdey said; We again express our wishes for peace. We do so with the more fervour when we contemplate with profound emotion the ravages already caused, the sorrowing families and the thousands of doble victims on either side in the armies in the field struggling and shedding their blood with a bravery that is sublime and a heroism that is indomitable."—

SORTIES FROM VLADIVOSTOK.

The Paris "Matin's" St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs that it is rumoured there that the Vladivostok squadron has mad several sorties in order to prevent the threatened Japanese landing in that region. The correspondent gives credit to this statement as the ships having been repaired, are ready to take the sea at forty-eight hours' notice, and can attain a speed of twenty-two knots. It is believed, adds the correspondent that this new raid will cause confusion in the Japanese mobilisation, and compel Admiral Togo to relax the blockade of Port Arthur.

NIGHT ATTACK REPULSED BY KUROPATKIN.

St. Petersburg, Thursday.

A despatch from the front to-day says that on Thursday night the Japanese advanced against the Russian west flank on both sides of the railway The attack, however, was expected, and the enemy were driven back.

The Japanese at the same time opened a fierce artillery fire bombardment, firing about three thousand shells.

Yesterday passed in comparative quiet.

Night attacks are now being made more frequently owing to the difficulty of attacking the prepared positions of the Russian troops in daylight.—

The "Petit Journal" in a St. Petersburg telegram states that in the course of the month General Kuropatkin will have about 530,000 men and 1,400 guns at his disposal.

ALEXEIEFF TO BE GOVERNOR OF MOSCOW.

It is understood that Admiral Alexeieff, after staying some time in the apartments now being prepared for him in the Winter Palace at St. Petersburg will be appointed Governor of Moscow in succession to the Grand Duke Serge who will assume the chief command of the Army in place of Grand Duke Vladimir. The state of health of the Grand Duke Vladimir will necessitate a long sojourn in Germany.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES.—Pazo Ointment is guaranteed to cure any case of itching blind, bleeding or protruding Piles, no matter how long standing or money refunded. Cures ordinary cases in six days. This is a new discovery and it is the only Pile remedy sold on a positive guarantee. 2s. 3d. Of Chemists. PARIS MEDICINE CO., Temple Chambers, London E C., Eng. KEMP & CO., Bombay.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 4.

HOME.

CONFERENCES on separate Courts of Justice for children and on the teaching of hygiene and temperance where held in London on Wednesday.

Ecclesiastical.—The professors and staff of the United Free Church have vacated New College Edinburgh of which the Free Church has taken possession.

Fiscal Policy.—The National Union of Conservative and Constitutional Associations at its conference in Southampton last week, passed a resolution declaring agreement with the Prime Minister that the time has come for a revision of our fiscal policy cordially supporting his claim for power to deal with the unfair competition caused by the practice of dumping, and welcoming his declaration that if again returned to power he will invite an Imperial conference on the question of a fiscal union. The Union also demanded the passing of a Redistribution Act before the close of the present Parliament.—Lord Rosebery addressing a Liberal meeting at Trowbridge on Saturday said that Mr Chamberlain's proposal had nothing in it to commend it to agriculturists; it was simply to encourage the importation of wheat from Canada instead of from other countries. The proposal of a Colonial conference was made not to unite the Empire but to unite the Tory party.—Lord Avebury, at the London Institution on Monday said that Mr. Balfour's policy was the opposite of Mr Chamberlain's but doubted whether retaliation would do us any good.

Law.—Another suit against the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company of New York for rescission of a contract of insurance has ended in judgment for plaintiff.—Mr. R. Frost has obtained £100 damages from the Aylesbury Dairy Company, owing to the death of his wife from typhoid.

Lord Kelvin last week distributed prizes at St. George's Hospital Medical School. He said that after all the recent marvellous achievements of chemistry, it still remained as true as ever that no artificial process whatever could make living matter out of dead.

Mr. Balfour is suffering from the blocking of a small vein, which necessitates complete rest.

Mr. John Burns, M.P., at a large meeting in Manchester on Monday, strongly condemned the drinking customs of the poorer classes.

Naval and Military.—The battleship Dominion underwent her steam trials on Wednesday.—Correspondence between the War Office and the Admiralty in reference to the recent manœuvres in Essex is issued.

Postal.—The Postmaster-General has decided not to adopt the cash-on-delivery system in England.

The Municipal Elections took place on Tuesday in England and Wales. The results indicate a balance of Liberal gain.

The Oldsmobile 3,000 Miles Tour was brought to a successful close on October 27.

Royal Agricultural Society.—The council on Wednesday decided to keep open until the December meeting the list of subscriptions for the guarantee fund of £10,000, which it is desired to raise before the question of holding a show next year is determined. The amount so far subscribed is £3,434.

The Turf.—At Newmarket last week the Jockey Club Cup was won by Zinfandel.

The North Sea Outrage.—Mr. Balfour, addressing a meeting in Southampton last Friday, was able to announce that the Russian Government and the Tsar, on hearing of the North Sea incident, at once expressed their profound regret. They also promised the most liberal compensation, and had ordered the detention at Vigo of the part of the Baltic Fleet concerned in the affair; and those officers responsible and who were material witnesses would not proceed to the Far East. An inquiry was to be instituted into the facts, and the international Commission provided by The Hague Convention would find out the facts, and any persons found guilty by this tribunal would be tried and adequately punished. The British proposal is that four Commissioners shall be appointed by Great Britain, Russia, France and the United States, that these four shall appoint a fifth, and that the inquiry shall be held in Paris.—Admiral Rozhdestvensky, explaining the "incident" denies that there was any intentional firing at the trawlers, and alleges that two foreign torpedo-boats were seen among the fishing craft. These were fired at and one of them was sunk or damaged. Almost universal scepticism is expressed except in Russia with regard to the Admiral's story. It is officially declared that Japan has neither purchased nor ordered a single torpedo-boat in England since the outbreak of the war.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Echo deParis" says Russia will allow £100,000 as an indemnity to the British fishermen. The correspondent hears that to the British Ambassador the Tsar expressed a firm belief that the Russian fleet had been attacked by the Japanese. It is reported that a Russian inquiry was held at Vigo to ascertain which officers and others would have to be detained to give evidence before the international commission. At any rate, the last of the Russian warships left Vigo on Tuesday morning. In London on Tuesday night it was officially announced that before the Russian fleet left Vigo instructions were given to the Admiral in order to prevent injury or inconvenience to neutral shipping during his passage to the Far East. Four Russian officers had been left behind at Vigo. The two Governments were discussing the terms of the reference to the international commission.—A number of Russian warships have been coaling at Tangier. A strong British naval force is in the neighbourhood.—The Russian Ambassador saw the King on Tuesday.—The funeral of the two men killed by the Russian shot on board the Crane was attended by immense crowds at Hull on October 27. The King sent a wreath.—The inquest was closed on Wednesday.—The Chief Inspector of Explosives identified fragments of shot and shell found in the trawlers as of Russian origin. Witnesses belonging to the trawlers stated that they were showing their proper marks and lights, and that there were no torpedo-boats or strange vessels among the fishing fleet, and no Japanese on board them. Mr. R. D. Acland, K. C., Judge-Advocate of the Fleet, addressed the jury, who found that the deceased while fishing in the trawler Crane, which had her regulation lights burning, were killed by shots fired, without provocation or warning, by Russian warships at a distance of about a quarter of a mile.—The President of the Board of Trade has appointed Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge and Mr. B. Aspinall, K.C., to report on the amount of damage done, and as to compensation.—Strong resolutions of indignation and of loyal support of Great Britain have been passed by several Colonial Legislatures.—It appears that the Baltic Fleet also fired on a Swedish and a Norwegian merchant vessel, and on a German trawler.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—In the Federal Parliament on Wednesday, the Minister of Defence outlined his defence scheme.

Canada.—Polling in the general election took place yesterday.—Mr. John Morley has been visiting Ottawa and Toronto.

South Africa.—There are 1,000 Chinese working on the Rand, and 10,433 more are due this month.—In Cape Colony the revenue returns continue to show a heavy decrease.—Lord Roberts has arrived at Pretoria.—Col. Harding commandant of Barotseland, has been seriously injured by a lion.

UNITED STATES.

An Arbitration Treaty with France was signed on Tuesday.

The Presidential Campaign.—Our New York Correspondent says that the betting on Mr. Roosevelt is now 3 to 1, as against 6 to 1 a few days ago.

FOREIGN.

Spain.—Extraordinary scenes have taken place in the Chamber in connexion with the contemplated proceedings against Deputies.

Italy.—The Pope is said to have empowered Bishops, in special cases, to permit Catholics to take part in next Sunday's elections.

Russia.—It is officially alleged that among ex-Senator Schaumann's papers has been found a scheme for organizing rifle clubs in Finland with a view to a rebellion.

The War.—Marshal Oyama reports that on October 27, a detachment of the Right Army captured the Russian position at Wai-tau shan, with two machine-guns. On the 28th the Russians made a counter-attack, but were repulsed.—General Kuropatkin reports indications that the Japanese are concentrating their forces in order to assume the offensive.—The Mukden correpondent of the "Russ" estimates the Japanese reinforcements at 50 000, and says that unless the Russians are speedily reinforced they will have to remain on the defensive.—Fierce fighting is reported from Port Arthur, the Japanese bombardment being terrific. An official Japanese statement of the siege operations since August 1, is published. General Stossel, in telegrams of October 14 and 17, describes the steady progress of the besiegers, and adds that the garrison are fighting heroically. According to a private letter from Port Arthur received in Shanghai, General Stossel has telegraphed to the Tsar and Court bidding them good-bye for ever, as Port Arthur will be his grave. The letter describes the position of the garrison as desperate.—M. Hanotaux urges the desirability of a truce between the belligerents.—The Russian losses in the battle of the Sha-ho are officially announced as 800 officers and 45,000 men killed, wounded, and missing.—Japanese financiers estimate the war requirements for the coming year at £ 77,000,00 of which they will obtain £ 22,000,000 from surplus of ordinary revenue and war taxes, and the remainder from loans.

Turkey.—A Greek officer has been killed at the head of a band which was surrounded by Turks in the Florina district.

Obituary.—Mr. Dan Lene; Lord Wynford; Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Cornwall Legh; and M. John Higginson.—"Times."

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THE NORTH SEA OUTRAGE.

NEGOTIATIONS PROCEEDING.

ANOTHER MEETING OF THE CABINET.

THE KING AND THE PREMIER'S ILLNESS.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 4.

The negotiations between the British and Russian Governments with respect to the International Court of Inquiry are expected to continue for some days. The British proposals have been submitted to the Russian Government, whose reply is now awaited.

Another meeting of the Cabinet—the fourth since Friday—was held at the Premier's official residence in Dowing-street yesterday.

All the Ministers were present at the meeting of the Cabinet at three o'clock yesterday afternoon. Sir Robert Finlay, the Attorney-General, was also in attendence."

Mr. Henry White, First Secretary of the American Embassy, called at 10, Downing-street while the Cabinet was in progress. It is not known whether he saw any of the Ministers, but he remained there a considerable time.

If there was any communication from America it would doubtless have dealt with the question of an American representative on the International Tribunal.

RUSSIAN OFFICERS AND INQUIRY.

SKRYDLOFF'S MESSAGE TO ROJDESTVENSKY.

PARIS, Thursday.

The "Echo de Paris" contains the following to-day:—Captain Klado and Lieutenants Ivan Ellis, Ott, and Chramchenko, who were left at Vigo by the Russian Squadron, have arrived in Paris. They are going to give evidence as to the manner in which the Hull incident happened. Captain Klado will present Admiral Rojdestvensky's very complete report to the Tsar.

In an interview this officer declared that the good faith of the Russians had been absolute. It was absolutely certain that the Russians had to deal with two Japanese torpedo-boats. All the Russian torpedo-boats were already in the Channel when the incident occurred, so no mistake was possible. The Captain adds that the health of Admiral Rojdestvensky was perfect.

The Russian officers will not stop in Paris, but will leave once again for St. Petersburg.

Captain Klado said that he left Vladivostok some months ago bearing despatches and advice from Admiral Skrydloff to Admiral Rojdestvensky and in that capacity it was his duty to remain with Admiral Rojdestvensky till the fleet arrived at Vigo. He practically never left Admiral Rojdestvensky's side from the time the Baltic fleet sailed from Libau till it arrived at Vigo. It was already understood that he should return by the overland route to Vladivostok from Vigo with Admiral Rojdestvensky's reply to Admiral Skrydloff's despatches. Though, said the Captain, unforeseen circumstances had given into his hands a special mission, he would be forced to return to Admiral Skrydloff as soon as he had delivered Admiral Rojdestvensky's report to the Tsar. Captain Klado also stated that there was never any thought of relieving Admiral Rojdestvensky of the command he now holds.

THE VENUE OF THE INQUIRY.

The "Petit Parisien" says that Admiral Dewey will be one of the members of the International Commission.

The "Echo" states that the Commission will sit in Paris. The four officers who left the Baltic Fleet at Vigo will give their evidence at Paris and then rejoin the fleet at Suez.

Sir Charles Hardinge, the British Ambassador, has submitted to Count Lamsdorff Great Britain's proposals. It is suggested that the commission shall consist of four delegates—one each respectively from Great Britain, Russia, France and the United States—and of a fifth to be chosen by these four parties

THE WARSHIPS AT GIBRALTAR.

His Majesty's cruiser Isis and the torpedo-boat destroyers Bruizer and Ettrick returned yesterday from patrolling the Straits. The destroyer Erne is still out. The battleship Irresistible and six destroyers arrived from Malta, and the Lancaster from Vigo. The Lancaster sailed again westwards after receiving instruction.—Reuter.

H.M.S. Endymion has arrived at Gibraltar from off Vigo, and the Ringarooma, Doris, and Isis from sea. Five additional destroyers have arrived from Malta. The cruiser Lancaster from Vigo was at the entrance to the Straits at noon, steaming at 24 knots.—Exchange Telegraph Company.

A RUSSIAN DENIAL.

The "Birzheviya Viadomosti" says it is authorised to describe as a pure invention the report circulated in the foreign Press that Admiral Rojdestvensky fired on his own torpedo-boats, which were alleged to have remained in the rear of the squadron and were endeavouring to come up with it, and that one torpedo-boat was sunk and another damaged.

JAPAN'S WARNING TO NEUTRALS.

It is intimated in Tokio that Japan has made representations to France and Denmark respecting the Baltic Fleet, and has also conveyed a warning to Spain on the same subject.

TRANSPORTS GUARDED BY WARSHIPS.

The troopship Assaye arrived at Southampton yesterday after an eventful voyage. The vessel brought home about 1,700 troops of various regiments and 60 sailors belonging to H.M.S. Lapwing. Those on board heard of the North Sea outrage on arrival at Malta. On reaching Gibraltar the vessel was signalled to stop, and at the time it was thought that the bluejackets on board would have to proceed ashore, but after a short detention the Assaye continued her voyage. As a measure of precaution, H.M.S. Illustrious escorted her as far as St. Vincent, and the warships Theseus and Endymion subsequently accompanied her to Vigo. When passing Tangier the Assaye saw fifteen vessels of the Russian fleet in harbour.

HULL JURY'S VERDICT.

"KILLED BY SHOTS FIRED WITHOUT WARNING."

"Killed by shots fired without warning or provocation from certain Russian vessels." This was the verdict returned at the inquest on George Henry Smith and William Leggett, of the trawler Crane, Mr. Acland, K. C., representing the Treasury, asked the jury to bring in a verdict of this kind for reasons of policy, in order not to prejudice the coming International investigation.

Russia was not represented at the inquest, and it is believed that this abstention is due to an understanding to defer the question of responsibility until the subsequent larger inquiries have begun.

To the verdict the jury appended a rider:—"On this occasion, probably one of the most momentous in the annals of the British Empire, the jury would record their appreciation of the efforts made by the Government interested to arrive at a decided and satisfactory conclusion of a matter which we feel has, in the history of the world, had no parrallel.

"The jury, at the end of their honourable duties, desire unanimously to convey to the relatives of the deceased an expression of their deepest sympathy, and this sympathy they freely extend to the injured."

Mr. Acland, K. C., addressing the jury, said the general legal opinion was that no person could be found guilty of manslaughter or murder under the circumstances of the case, but this would be an insufficient reason for him to ask the jury not to return a verdict of murder or manslaughter. There were other reasons—reasons of policy.

Captain Thomson, the Chief Inspector of Explosives, settled the question of what guns the Russian ships used. He had, he said, examined the injured trawlers and found that they were struck by shell corresponding to those fired by the British three-pounder quick-firing guns. He was able to identify all the projectiles as being of Russian origin, and from their effect the range did not exceed a quarter of a mile and was probably less.

Several of the fishermen of the fleet which was bombarded gave evidence and all of them declared emphatically that during all the time they had been out, they had seen no torpedo-boats, either British or Japanese. The Coroner went so far as to ask Captain Gillard, of the Snipe, whether he had ever been approached by any Japanese emissary asking him to carry a torpedo. "No, sir," was the reply, "we have never been approached by anybody."

Fred Hartfield, the mate of the Mino, told of a cruiser which about three hours after the bombardment nearly ran his boat down. She did not fire but circled twice round the Mino so close that a collision was narrowly avoided. She did not hail him, her searchlights were not showing, and eventually she sailed off towards the south-west. He could not identify her as one of the ships they had seen previously.

According to regulations still unrepealed Rojdestvensky (says the "Telegraf's" St. Petersburg correspondent) is authorised to sink any neutral prize ship which according to his view, may be engaged in carrying articles useful to the enemy if that ship has not enough coal aboard to convey it to Libau or Vladivostok. He is also justified in seizing any ship which under the very wide interpretation of the Russian regulations is liable to the suspicion of conveying contraband of war, that is, which carries iron steel lead raw cotton, coal or petroleum, in fact any ship which carries the ordinary cargo of vessels bound for the Far East. Worse still he does not consider himself obliged either to inform neutral Governments or even his own of the capture or destruction of neutral vessels, whether effected on the ground of carrying contraband or on the ground of a presumed hostile attitude.

STRAIGHT SPEAKING.

DIFFICULT QUESTIONS FOR RUSSIA.

These were the terms of settlement announced by the Prime Minister at Southampton last week.

War has been avoided; peace with honour has been secured by England.

Mr. Balfour's statement was eagerly anticipated, and was listened to with rapt attention. The chief points of his reference to the crisis are these:—

Supported by the House of Commons, and supported, I believe, in this matter by the country, we have striven to do our duty as neutrals with strict impartiality.

No human being had ever thought such incidents (the sinking and damaging of neutrals without being taken to a prize court, the North Sea outrage, etc.) possible, but everybody felt that if they were to continue possible a belligerent fleet was indeed a pest against which all neutral Powers would be bound to combine.

In the story of our fishermen there was much tragedy—there was no romance. In the story of the Russian Admiral I do not know there was any tragedy, but I am driven to believe there was as much romance.

If the story of the Russian Admiral be accurate it really is an attack upon our national honour because it carries with it an inevitable implication that we have not been doing our duty as a neutral power.

It is true, as the allies of Japan, we are bound to assist Japan in certain well-defined circumstances, but it is a point of honour with the British Government that our duty as neutrals shall be scrupulously performed.

It is incredible, on the face of it, that trawlers with their nets down could attempt to pass any lines or anything in any hostile operations.

The Russian Fleet was thirty miles out of its course when it went to the Dogger Bank.

I think myself justified—indeed, more than justified—in expressing publicly my disbelief in the existence of these phantom Japanese ships.

Is it conceivable by the most hostile witness that we should, for I do not know how many days, weeks, or months, have been harbouring Japanese sailors and Japanese ships of war without knowing it ourselves, without the Russians knowing it, or without its being dreamt of in any part of the civilised world?

I enter my most emphatic protest as a member of the Government which is responsible in these matters against an allegation which, I think, affects our honour as neutrals.

I think it is but bare justice to the Tsar and the Government of Russia to say that they have not at any time underrated the gravity of the crisis or failed to do what they could to diminish it.

The Russian Government at the beginning indicated that any wrongdoer in the matter ought to receive punishment.

The special difficulty in the case was that the fleet which committed the outrage was or its way to the illimitable East. Their witnesses were being taken far from the control of any limit, national or international.

The other difficulty was that the Russian Admiral appears to have a theory of the rights of a belligerent fleet which really makes the high seas a place of public danger.

The Russian Ambassador authorised a statement of the terms that had been announced.

It is the constitution of an international commission to find out facts, and any person found guilty by this tribunal will be tried and punished adequately.

The Russian Government undertakes that precautions will be taken against the recurrence of such incidents. Special instructions for this object will be issued.

Only a few hours ago I should myself have taken a very gloomy view of the possibilities of a satisfactory and therefore of a peaceful solution.

I think the Tsar has shown himself an enlightened judge of what is right in the matter between nation and nation.

We after all, have asked nothing of others that I believe we should not gladly have granted had we been in their place.

We have shown no desire to take advantage of what might be perhaps Russia's difficulties to enforce our demands. We have appealed simply to justice to equity, to the principles which ought to govern good relations between nation and nation, and we have not appealed in vain.

It would have been appalling but it was not at one time impossible, that the present great world-tragedy would have been doubled by another, and that we should have seen the greatest calamity which can befall mankind—a struggle between two first-class Powers.

To say that the incident is closed and over would be too much, but, after the account I have given you, you will not think we are too sanguine in hoping that the spirit of reason and of justice which has brought us through the most difficult parts of this controversy without the supreme calamity of war will still preside over the councils of nations.

If war be avoided I can promise it will be avoided without dishonour to this country.

GREAT BRITAIN AND RUSSIA AT WAR.

SOME SALIENT POSSIBILITIES.

(BY A MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

So many hostile possibilities which we do not wish to describe as probabilities loom through the mists enveloping the future of a conflict between Great Britain and Russia that the British Government have shown a wise provision in getting the whole of our naval forces at once into a state of thorough preparedness. A comparatively small proportion of these would be sufficient to deal with the Baltic fleet or a possible eruption of the Black Sea squadron. But in view of Russia's evident determination to imperil the peace of the whole world in spite of the studied moderation of our attitude hitherto, it would be folly to trust to the localisation of any further conflict.

But what are the most likely developments of a war between ourselves and Russia? After the removal of Russia's naval power from the seas, which we reasonably expect, whether it is destroyed at sea or escapes into neutral ports and is disarmed, the long-threatened attack on India is the prospect to which Russian Chauvinists seem to pin their faith. But this first means an advance against the territory of Afghanistan. It is a somewhat significant coincidence, therefore, that the Ameer should lately have displayed an anxiety for closer relations with the Indian Government, and there is every probability that Russia's increasing strength in the direction of Herat has exercised a disturbing effect upon the Mahommedan ruler of Kabul, who would be the first to be sensitive of any augmentation of Muscovite pressure in Central Asia. It is of good augury, therefore, that in attempting to strike at India any Russian force would seemingly have to encounter this formidable and wellarmed race of mountaineers in the most difficult country in the world for European troops. Every Afghan is a craggsman born and bred, a splendid shot, and every bit as courageous as the Japanese. Even if they showed any initial aversion from the entry of their country by an Anglo-Indian Army the Afghans would undoubtedly make their mountains a terribly hot place for their northern invaders.

The other contingency which we must look at in considering possibilities of so momentous a character is that Russia may have despaired of success in Manchuria, and may decide to terminate her efforts in that country where she met with so many disastrous losses, come to terms with Japan, and throw her whole strength into the Central Asian adventure There are many Russains with whom the war in the Far East is unpopular, yet who would regard with much more favour an attempt upon India, and it is easy to understant that the desperate gamblers at St Petersburg might see in a conflict with Great Britain a means of rallying popular sentiment and regaining their damaged ascendency.

AUSTRALIA'S RESOLUTIONS.

In the Federal House of Representative as Melbourne, Reid, the Federal Preminer, moved and Mr. Watson the Labour leader, seconded the following resolution, which was carried unanimously:—

Firstly: That House feels bound, at the present grave crisis, to express profound indignation at the cruel and wanton attack recently made by Russian Fleet on British fishermen engaged in their peaceful calling.

Secondly: This House fully sympathises with the British Government and people in their demands that those directing the outrage shall be punished.

Thirdly: This House mostly earnestly hopes that the peace existing between the British and Russian Empires will be preserved by a frank and honourable observance on the part of Russia of her obligations.

The Senate passed a similar motion unanimously.

ROZHDESTVENSKY'S CASE.

RUSSIAN NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

If we can accept M. Georges Villiars' statements in the "Temps," which bear every appearance of authoritative inspiration, as being correct we now know for certain that the Russian case to be placed before the International Commission is the story told by Admiral Rozhdestvensky. It may be convenient to remind our readers what his assertions in the main are:—

1. That before the departure of his fleet, and subsequently on its voyage, he was informed on safe authority of the presence of Japanese in the North Sea and Danish waters.

2. That when he was on the point of entering the North Sea he was informed that two boats, which had been navigated first under one flag and then under another, apparently waiting for something, were off the Scandinavian coasts.

3. That the transport Kamchatka, which was some way in the rear of the fleet, saw two torpedo-boats.

4. That he saw two torpedo-boats, which put on speed and passed him, and
fire, but that as soon as
ing fleet he ordered the fi
the accident, which actually

5. That no such thing occurre
torpedo-boats for Japanese. His
were far away in the Channel whe
pened, though of the eight with whic
one had to return to Libau, owing t
Danish waters.

Admiral Rozhdestvensky sticks to his ve
the transaction and that he in no way atten
shift the responsibility for what took place u
other persons or subordinate's shoulders. It is di
cult to fathom his meaning in leaving three very
junior officers behind as the sole witnesses to prove
his assertion though he probably thinks that no In
ternational Tribunal would ever take the word of an
English fisherman against that of a Russian
Admiral.

If it should so happen that the International Commission, however entertains a different view and finds the facts against him it must be remembered that the Russian Government has promised that adequate punishment shall follow. The "Novoe Vremya" as we quoted yesterday, ridicules the very idea of such a thing and we have little doubt that in this instance it faithfully represents official opinion.

The London correspondent of that amiable journal favours the "Times" this morning with an appeal to journalists to restrain and elevate the tone of the polemics of the Press. The sentiments he breathes are admirable, and it is to be hoped that he has presented them with equal earnestness and with the same fertility of expression to his editor in St. Petersburg as he employs in addressing our contemporary. The gentleman in the Russian capital requires advice of this character badly.

One further remark occurs to us as applicable to Admiral Rozhdestvensky's story, and that is as to the safe authority upon whose information he acted. Will the sources of his information be laid before the Commission? It is only due to Germany that this point should be cleared up as rumour has been busy in stating that Power to be the informant. If this be true the grounds upon which the information was given must be disclosed. If it be untrue an unjust imputation must not be allowed to rest upon her.

STATEMENT BY VISCOUNT HAYASHI.

"Reuter's" representative on Friday saw Viscount Hayashi and asked him for an official statement regarding the assertions of Admiral Rodjestvensky that Japanese torpedo-boats were in the North Sea, and also regarding the statement that Japanese from a torpedo-boat had been picked up and taken on board a Russian warship. His Excellency said:—

The story is so ridiculous that it is not worth a denial, I would, however, myself ask a few questions, which, perhaps, the Russians may be able to answer. How is it possible that Japanese torpedo-boats or other small craft could have remained constantly at sea in wait for the Baltic Fleet ever since it was first reported to be on the point of sailing It is known by what means such vessels could exist away from bases for food, water, or coal? Is it generally regarded as possible that torpedo-boats could make the voyage from the Far East to the British coasts without coaling and without their presence being known? With reference to the reported presence of Japanese in Hull and in Denmark, I suppose it is no secret that there are Japanese in Hull as in other English towns, and I believe the Japanese Naval Attache at Berlin was recently at Copenhagen on a visit.

The following extracts from Saturday's papers are noteworthy:—The "Standard" protests.—The "Standard" points out that possibly the Russian officers may be found right instead of the Hull fishermen, and concludes—But even if we assume that this "fiasco" will be avoided, the position in which we are left is somewhat humiliating. The punishment of the Russian officers, to produce its proper effect, should have been swift and certain. But the process now must necessarily be doubtful and slow. Everything depends on the verdict of the Commission, and that in any case will not be reached for several weeks. There will be no day before the Court is constituted, and no doubt its proceedings will be conducted with judicial and diplomatic deliberation. Some two or three months hence, when many other things have happened to occupy the public mind, we may learn that a modified censure has been passed on several officers of Admiral Rojestvensky's fleet, and that they are going back to Russia for trial. This is not exactly the punishment, sure and sudden which was exacted for the wanton murder of peaceful English subjects upon the high seas. As to the other point which we were led to believe was the most essential of all—that of securing immunity to international commerce from Russian naval depredations—the situation seems even less satisfactory. We have no real guarantee that the Baltic Fleet will be kept out of mischief. Mr. Balfour drew a lurid picture of what Admiral Rodjestvensky and his officers might do in the Mediterranean or the Red Sea, or the Indian Ocean. But, though part of the fleet is to be left at Vigo for the present, the remainder may go on. It is true the Czar has given special directions, intended to prevent further catastrophes and casualties. But incompetent navigators and incapable commanders are not to be controlled by instructions issued by the authority of thousands of miles distant. Presumably Admiral Rodjestvensky was not carrying out his orders on that Friday night; for we cannot suppose that he had any instructions to run amok among the fishing boats of the Dogger Bank and sink British trawlers. The whole business comes to a very lame and impotent conclusion, and it is one that does not greatly redound to the honour and dignity of this country.

The "Echo de Paris" correspondent says that it was undoubtedly on the point of breaking out. Thanks, however, to the energy of Count Lamsdorff, who was supported by the Czar and to the intervention of French diplomacy, a catastrophe was averted. The Ministry of Marine was in favour of war, and for three days refused Count Lamsdorff information on the state of affairs, while he also omitted to telegraph for particulars of the British fleet movements. It was only after an order had been received from the Czar that the department consented to send complete instructions to Admiral Rodjestvensky. During these three days Count Lamsdorff was subjected to violent threats from the war party, who insisted on his consenting to bring about a rupture with England. His opponents hoped to be able to stop the war with Japan, and, sacrificing the fleet, throw all Russia's efforts in the direction of India.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Echo de Paris" says that, in spite of the efforts of the war party, Count Lamsdorff has been completely victorious. He carried on throughout the negotiations a most courageous resistance against those who advocated war, and at length made a passionate appeal to the Czar, who, in spite of German influence, which is partly responsible for the present state of affairs, gave orders by virtue of which the British demands have been acceded to.

The "Gaulois" remarks:—"The chosen solution does not infringe the dignity of Russia. It is the most natural form of the means of negotiation which were offered to the negotiators."

The "Republique Francaise":—"No procedure could have better spared the pride of the parties concerned, and have better brought about a peaceful solution of the conflict. French diplomacy should be happy at having contributed to bring about this result."

The "Figaro":—"It is to the honour of French diplomacy to have found the only chance of discussion which could safeguard the dignity of both Powers and lead to a friendly settlement.

The "Humanite," the organ of M. Jaures, says:—"By acquiescing on such a reasonable settlement the British Cabinet shows what a confidence it has in its own rights. There seems no room to doubt, moreover, but that inquiry will result in the complete confusion of the Russians, whose extravagant allegations cannot endure for a moment the scrutiny of competent and earnest people."

With regard to the unwarrantable attempts which have been made in St. Petersburg to represent Japanese methods of naval warfare as being responsible for the conduct of the Russian fleet, the "Gaulois Gazette" observes:—So long as only the two belligerents are concerned, it is a matter of comparative indifference what opinion they entertain of each other; but when these conceptions assume a form which involves perils to the interests of other States, the attitude of neutrals towards these views must undergo a change. In the command of the Russian navy there is quite manifestly an inclination to indulge in autocratic transgressions of the proper limits of its sphere of activity and the result is that the Russian Foreign Office is confronted with facts which come upon it as a great surprise and which might seriously interfere with its policy. The conflict of the departments thus becomes extremely perilous. Count Lamsdorff consequently now finds himself face to face with grave complications, which it is to be hoped will soon be arranged by the determination of the Czar not to follow the firebrands of his navy and not to permit a calamitous event, which was neither foreseen nor in any way designed by him and his political advisers, to produce consequences the prevention of which must in Russia as in England, be the earnest endeavour of all those who can influence the course of political affairs and the attitude of public opinion.

New York, Friday.—"Tribune" to-morrow will give the chief credit for the happy solution of the most ominous problem of recent years to the British Government, including the King himself, for a fine blending of firmness and tact. Russia's readiness to dismiss the subject with an apology and cash compensation was met by insistence upon something more to the purpose. The Russian admiral's incredible report was received with due courtesy and a summons to the British Fleet. Finally the British Government placed the law above arms and justice above appearance. It was worthy of a Power, as great in spirit as in power, thus to forego the dictation of its own terms and accept the verdict of an impartial tribunal. Russia's similar acceptance is merely an adoption of the easiest way out of a difficult predicament.

COLONIAL INDIGNATION.

The following telegrams are published:—

Wellington, Oct. 28 ("Times").—Strong indigna-
[illegible]
Ru
their
Secon
the Briti
mands that
punished.

"Thirdly.—To
the peace existing
sian Empires will
honourable observance
obligations."

The Senate passed a simi
Adelaide, Oct. 28 "(Reute
tralian House of Assembly has
requesting the Governor to telegr
Government the sympathy of the
victims of the outrage in the No
strongly supporting the demand for
The speeches which were delivered on the
were most patriotic in tone. The resolution
carried unanimously amid dead silence.

MONDAY, OCT. 31.

JAPANESE PROTEST AT MADRID.

The Madrid correspondent of the "Standard" telegraphed on Saturday: The Japanese Minister and Plenipotentiary has had a long interview with the Spanish Foreign Minister. At this meeting, it is said in well-informed circles, Mr. Akabane made a protest against the prolonged stay of the Baltic Fleet in Spanish waters, and the facilities granted for the coaling and victualling of the warships. According to the same information, the Spanish Minister replied that other countries had done the same.

From Japan "Reuter" informs us that it is officially declared in positive terms, that Japan has neither purchased nor ordered a single torpedo boat in England since the outbreak of war with Russia.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN ARRANGEMENT.

COUNT LAMSDORFF'S TELEGRAM.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 30 ("Reuter").—The Official Messenger to-day publishes the following telegram sent from Tsarskoe Selo on the 28th inst., by Count Lamsdorff the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the Russian Ambassador in London:—

In the desire to bring everything that occurred in the North Sea into as clear a light as possible our Monarch considers it beneficial to submit the affair to an International Commission of Inquiry on the basis of The Hague Convention for through investigation. Your Excellency is directed by Imperial command to propose this means for the settlement of the question to the British Government.

The Ambassador replied on the same day:—

I have communicated your Excellency's telegram received to-day from Tsarskoe Selo to the Marquess of Lansdowne. The British Government accepts the proposal to submit the North Sea incident in all its extent to the examination of an International Commission as provided for by The Hague Convention.

The Czar to-day gave a private audience which lasted more than an hour to Sir Charles Hardinge, the British Ambassador attended on the Czar's Invitation.

The Hague, Oct. 29 (Reuter).—In circles connected with the Court of Arbitration the opinion is expressed that, according to The Hague Convention, the commission which is to be appointed on the subject of the North Sea Incident is purely a commission of inquiry without any power to act as arbitrator.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Standard telegraphed on Sunday night:—

An important official at the Russian Foreign Office has declared that any attempt to stop the Baltic Fleet would mean war, so that Admiral Rodjestvensky will only detach a few of his officers to take part in the investigation.

The Russian newspapers, as well as their London correspondents, seem most anxious that the public should believe that the British Government made no demands, presented no ultimatum, and fixed no time limit for a reply. According to the Russ, not a single Note has been received from the British Ambassador. Everything, it is asserted, has been done verbally.

The calm and correct proceedings of Lord Lansdowne and Sir Charles Hardinge, so far as

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

SPANIARDS IN THE CEYDE.

America sees in England's indignation over the Russian outrage a reflex of her own condition of mind over the sinking of the United States warship Maine. And Spain, with the Russian fleet anchored about Vigo, may well be reminded of the same sad event. But the difference of England's position from those of the two countries named when the Maine went down is this, that England is ready for the emergency. America was not ready, Spain was not ready, and their unreadiness, known to us all to-day, forms one of the strangest stories in the annals of war. It was only last year that we saw the remarkable spectacle of the Spanish nation suing a firm of Clyde shipbuilders for having let them in for a war and incidentally causing them to lose 160,000 miles of territory and some ten million subjects. That, of course, was not the wording of the claim, but it came to that. Had they received in time the four torpedo-boat destroyers which they had ordered from the Clyde they would have been able to suppress the insurrection in Cuba, have prevented the landing of arms and never have been brought into conflict with the United States. Spain claimed £75,500, and the Edinburgh Court of Session awarded her £37,500 and interest.

A NATION DISARMED.

But if Spain proved unready, America was even worse. We all remember how long negotiations proceeded, and know now what it all meant. When the Maine went down, she carried with her all America's supply of ammunition. There did not remain on board the American Fleet or in the ordnance depots in the United States two rounds per gun. That was on February 15, 1898, and those in the secret knew that the deficiency could not be made good in less than two months, and that even then smokeless powder for both Army and Navy would be an impossibility, and that was why negotiations were protracted. While the diplomatists were talking peace men were working day and night in secret turning out munitions of war. When sufficient had been manufactured, a sealed express was raced across America, taking precedence of every other train. At San Francisco it transferred its load to a swift steamer which hastened to Honolulu, there to put its cargo aboard the Baltimore. The letter passed on to Hong Kong and distributed its store, Admiral Dewey sailed on April 15 for Manila, and in the bay on May Day that ammunition was turned to account in a manner with which all the world is familiar.

HISTORY'S MOULDS.

History is made in out-of-the-way places; the world remembers the events and forgets where they happened. Vigo, which is now the centre of interest, is, like the Dogger Bank, an old-time scene of war. It was to Vigo that Drake and Norris sailed in 1588 to place Don Antonio on the throne of Portugal. They burnt Vigo, but failed to capture Lisbon, and came back cursing each other. So little plunder was there that the common sailors received but 5s. a man in wages, and took to robbery, for which many of them were hanged in and near London. When the English under Rooke put into Vigo Harbour again there was treasure in sight. A fleet of Spanish galleons, of which Benbow had been in pursuit, was in the way, protected by a French fleet. Several galleons were captured by the English, but more went to the bottom, and there remain unto this day. Nowadays Vigo is a commonplace little town, like Pultowa, hardly more distinguished than small places like Waterloo, Malplaquet, Blenheim, Valmy, and Austerlitz where such tremendous chapters of history were composed.

A GRIM RELIC.

Charles I.'s gold toothpick offered at auction is one of many relics of that hapless monarch still preserved. Perhaps the grimmest of them all was that one shown to Mr. W. P. Frith, R. A. by an old time official of St. George's Chapel. The owner of it when a boy had been taken by his master, an old man about Windsor Castle, in company with George IV. into the vaults, and ordered to open the coffin of Charles I. "Take out the head," said the monarch. This was done, but the man who held it was so horrified when the King cried, 'Look out, the eye is going" that he let it fall upon the floor. The head was resorted to the coffin, and the latter re-secured. But afterwards a fragment of the flesh was found upon the ground. Here it is, said the man and opening a gold locket he showed it to the artist.

MISUNDERSTOOD.

Burlington House has witnessed the formal commemoration of the bicentenary of John Locke's death, but Christ Church College will hardly allow it to pass unnoticed. More than three half centuries after the great man's death, they restored and fenced his grave about; small enough atonement for having in his lifetime deprived him of his studentship and refused to have an immortal Essay read at Oxford. But the author of "Human Understanding" was all his life misunderstood. His enemies endeavoured to implicate him in the plots of his master, to associate him with the Rye House conspiracy, and with Monmouth's rising: and for years he was an exile. He had meant to attempt the cure of souls; he was successful in his ministrations as a physician. He cured the first Earl of Shaftesbury of a dangerous abscess, and brought into the world the future third Lord Shaftesbury. Lord Pembroke must be a proud man to-day when he reflects that it was to his ancestor, the eighth earl, that Locke dedicated his magnum opus.

RE MAKING HISTORY.

With the Baltic fleet running amok it was only in keeping with history that Sweeden should become involved. Long during the reign of the house of Vasa Sweden had a hand in all the troubles that came and went. If to-day a Vasa instead of a Bernadotte were upon the throne we might expect something startling in the way of a demand for reparation. Once Gustavus III. was said to have dressed a party of German Soldiers in Russian uniform, got them to "invade" Sweeden, and upon the strength of their action declared war by sea and land. His ultimatum to Catherine was a gem. It insisted on the cession by Russia of those parts of Finland and Carelia and the district of Kexholm which had been wrested from Sweeden; it insisted on the cession of the Crimea to Turkey to pacify the wrath of the Porte, and, just to round things off, it demanded that Russia should disarm her fleets and withdraw her cruisers from the Baltic, while those of Sweeden should remain armed at sea until the final ratification of peace. Catherine answer was rather violent, but it served.

MAKING AND UNMAKING.

Sweeden was a naval Power in those days but so many and abortive were the battles fought that although she won great glory in the series of fight terminating in her victory over the Russians at Svensk Sund the victor had lost the bulk of her sailors and two-thirds of her navy and so was made in victory. Russia on the other hand despite frequent reverses rebuilt to make good the ravages ravages of war. One of her big men at this time was a certain Admiral Greig a Scotsman, who upon his promotion to high rank had naturally to do a great deal of entertaining of Russian officers. One day Mrs Greig turned up in her native Leith to order a great number of silver spoons and forks and a still greater number of plated ones. Asked why she needed so many of the latter she explained that the Russian naval officers were in the habit of putting the silver ware in their pockets. The practise was so common that the admiral used to place persons to watch his guests during dinner and then as they left demand of them the articles which they had pocketed in small things and great the world alters but little.

THE HEIGHT OF HETERODOXY.

Mr. Justice G[illegible]ham is defying the local district council which had forbidden him to build cottages after his own heart. When [illegible] took the law into his own hands it was to head a [illegible] which demolished the barrier placed across a right-of-way. That was successful; so, too, was the action of another judge whose premises were raided by a fowl stealer. "Shall I deal with you, or will you be arrested," the thief was asked, and chose the former course. Sentence of confinement to an outhouse for a week with bread and water diet was passed, and the man duly did his sentence. Meanwhile Sir William Grantham awaits his summons to appear before the magistrates. He may bear to be reminded, therefore, of the condition of mind in which justice Buller, when going the Welsh circuit found the local clergyman, service at whose church he attended. The minister was a "foreigner" where the English language was concerned, and when they came to this passage in the "Te Deum": "We believe that Thou shalt come to be our judge," he paused, turned about, and made the most reverential bow to the astonished judge.

METAMORPHOSES.

"In one house which was once the residence of Lord Chancellor Thurlow, Sir Hiram Maxim makes his dwelling; and it was in the grounds there that Stanley and his officer mastered the mysteries of the Maxim guns which they were to take with them on their expedition in relief of Emin Pasha. In the other house of the Chancellor there have been great doings, when the Working Men's College, Great Ormond-street, celebrated its jubilee. It was here that the Lord Thurlow suffered the loss of the Great Seal, which burglars transferred from his keeping to the melting-pot. Here, fifty years ago, Rossetti and Ruskin joined with others who loved their fellows in developing the unexpanded mind of the man in the street. "None of your 'Freehand Drawing-Books' used," said the painter-poet of his class. "The British mind is brought to bear on the British mug at once, and with results that would astonish you."

GOLD-DIGGING is reported near Punglung, in the Sinbo tract of the Northern Shan States, where a nugget, the size of a man's thumb, is said to have been obtained.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

WAR OFFICE, Nov. 1.

1st (King's) Dragoon Guards—Second Lieut H J Miers is seconded for service with the Indian Army.

4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards—Second Lieut E S Vicary is seconded for service with the Indian Army.

5th (Princess Charlotte of Wales's) Dragoon Guards—Capt the Hon R L Pomeroy resigns his commission.

3rd (King's Own) Hussars—Lieut F R Burnside is seconded for service under the Foreign Office.

7th (Queen's Own) Hussars—Lieut E W Hermon to be adjutant, vice Capt F W Wormald, D S O, whose tenure of that appointment has expired.

17th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers—Second Lieut D H Talbot to be lieutenant, vice A F Fletcher, promoted.

18th (Princess of Wales's) Hussars—The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—H A Cape, vice A C McLachlan, seconded for service under the Colonial Office; G V Clarke D S O vice H A Cape, appointed adjutant

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Major (District Officer) A McGill is placed on retired pay; Capt (District Officer, S T Smith to be major (district officer) vice A McGill.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art.—The undermentioned supernumerary captains to be captains:—T M Archdale D S O vice E H Pim promoted E H H Elliot vice J G Dooner seconded; C L O'Malley vice H B W Smith-Rewse seconded; W O Holloway vice the Hon G F Stanley seconded; Lieut E M de Smidt to be captain vice E H H Willis appointed adjutant; Capt H T Belcher D S O to be adjutant to complete establishment.

Royal Garrison Art.—Lieut-Col H B Gundry retires on retired pay. The undermentioned majors to be lieutenant-colonels:—T F Bushe, C M G, vice F H J Birch, removed on continuance in his appointment as transport registration officer, India; H A Inglis, vice Brevet Col G W R Fulton, placed on half-pay; A H. Powell, D S O, vice H B Gundry. The undermentioned supernumerary captains to be captains:—H S de Brett, D S O, vice J Grose; C N Ewart, vice B R R Rambaut, seconded, P N G Read, vice F C Poole, D S O, seconded, Lieut W V B Webb to be captain, vice M A C Crowe, promoted; Lieut G T Ford is seconded for service as adjutant of the Port Defence Volunteers Rangoon; Lieut R S De W Waller is seconded for service with the Native Mountain Art, India. The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—C G Hetherington, vice W V B Webb, promoted; T Donnelly, vice J L R Weir, appointed to the Indian Army; S Mead, vice D A Hosford, placed on half-pay; M D Lecky, vice F A S Morgan, appointed to the Sierra Leone Company, Second Lieutenant A P Y Langhorne is seconded for service with the Native Mountain Art, India; Capt J Grose to be adjutant, vice Capt H S de Brett, D S O, who has resigned that appointment.

Ceylon-Mauritius Battalion.—Dufadar Jowa Singh to be jemadar; Jemadar Jewa Singh is seconded for service with the Escort of the Governor of Ceylon.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Lieut W S Douglas Staff captain at Headquarters, to be captain, under the provisions of Article 30, Royal Warrant, Oct. 26, 1900; Qrmr and Honorary Capt J Law, having completed the period for which he was retained as a supernumerary to the establishment, is placed on retired pay.

[SCOTS] GUARDS.

Capt H C Elwes, M V O, retires on retired pay, to serve in the Imperial Yeomanry under the conditions of Article 509, Royal Warrant, Oct. 26, 1900.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Northumberland Fusiliers—The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—J W Nelson, vice H E B Leach, promoted; the Hon N C Gathorne-Hardy, vice J W Nelson, seconded for service under the Colonial Office. The promotion to the rank of lieutenant of Second Lieut R M St, J Booth is antedated to Aug 28, 1904, vice the Hon. N C Gathorne Hardy.

The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regt.)—Lieut G L Crossman, D S O, to be adjutant vice O H L Nicholson D S O whose tenure of that appointment has expired.

The Royal Irish Regt.—Lieut R J Rees-Mogg to be captain, vice R L Owens promoted.

The Cheshire Regt.—The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—A. E. J. Connell-McDowell, to complete establishment; H S Hodgkin, vice A E J. Connell-McDowell, seconded for service with the West African Regt; J. A. H. L. Tinling, vice H. S. Hodgkin, seconded for service with the West African Regt; S. J. G. Beaumont, vice J. A. H. L. Tinling seconded for service under the Colonial Office; H. S Walker, vice S. J. G. Beaumont, seconded for service with the Indian Army.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Seconded Lieut S Jones to be lieutenant, vice H Maddick, transferred to 14th (King's) Hussars.

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)—Supernumerary Second Lieut. J. Stuart-Worthley to be second lieutenant, vice W E Morier resigned.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—The promotion to the rank of lieutenant of Second Lieut C S Page, notified in the "Gazette" of March 8 1904, is cancelled, that officer having been transferred to the Army Service Corps, with an antedate; the promotion to the rank of lieutenant of Second Lieut G M Jennings, is vice D G H Auchinleck, promoted, instead of as notified in the "Gazette" of March 8, 1904.

The Duke of Wellington (West Riding Regt.)—Second Lieut T M Ellis to be lieutenant, vice G C B Jarrell, seconded for service under the Colonial Office.

The Hampshire Regt.—Lieut A E Andrews to be captain, vice H G Westmorland, promoted.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt.)—The restoration to the establishment of supernumerary Capt D O C Newton bears date June 15, 1904, instead of as notified in the Gazette of Sept 2, 1904.

The Durham Light Inf.—Second Lieut J. G. Gillespie to be lieutenant, vice K J W Leather, resigned.

The Gordon Highlanders—Capt. and Brevet Major A D Greenhill-Gardyne is seconded for service as an adjutant of Imperial Yeomenry.

The Royal Irish Rifles.—Lieut-Col and Brevet Col A T Swaine, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, is placed on half-pay; Major J S Brown to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Brevet Col A T Swaine; Second Lieut E M A J. Hogan is placed on temporary half-pad, on account of ill-health.

The Royal, Garrison Regt.— Supernumerary Qrmr and Honorary Lieut T O Shea, from the Connaught Rangers, to be quartermaster, vice T Jessop, vacated.

The West India Regt.—Lieut A M C Hollist resigns his commission; Second Lieut R R Leader to be lieutenant, vice J H Forshaw, resigned.

THE ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

Brevet Col S H Lynn retires on retired pay; Major R E Hill to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Brevet Col S H Lynn; Capt J C G Longmore to be major, vice R E Hill.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

The undermentioned majors to be lieutenant-Colonel:—W C Beevor, M B, C M G, J Maher, C D Hunter, D S O, J R Mallins, M B, H N Thompson, M B, D S O N Manders, S F Freyer, M D, C M G (provisional), Brevet Lieut-Col C Birt, R S F Henderson, M B.

STAFF.

Col H A Walsh, from commanding 20th Regimental District to be chief recruiting Staff officer, vice Col G F de B Davidson whose tenure of that appointment has expired; Capt Sir E L B Grogan, Bart, the rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own), to be a Staff captain at Headquarters; Lieut T A Montgomery the Gloucestershire Regt, to be aide-de-camp, to E F im Thurm, Esq, C B, C M G, Government and Commander-in Chief, Fiji Islands. The undermentioned appointments are made to the Personal Staff of Sir G Strickland, K C M G, Governor of Tasmania:—Lieut J McC Griffin, R A, to be aide-de camp; Lieut W O Upton-Cottrell-Dormer, 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers), to be extra aide-de-camp.

SCHOOL OF GUNNERY.

Major A C Curtis, R A, to be assistant superintendent of experments, vice Major H S Jeudwine R A, appointed a deputy-assistant quartermater-general at Headquarters.

ARMY ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Col. E. Heath, Ordnance officer, first class, retires on retired pay.

ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Col. De la P. Robinson, Staff paymaster, is placed on retired pay. The undermentioned officers to be paymasters and granted the provisional rank of captain while serving with the Army Pay Dept.:—Lieut. J. L. Curtis, the South Staffordshire Regt.; Lieut. F. W. Darwall, the Northamptonshire Regt.

HALF-PAY.

Major W.P. Blood, from Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers), to be lieutenant-colonel.

BREVET.

The undermentioned lieut-colonels, Indian Army, to be colonels:—L. J. E. Bradshaw, 17th Inf. (the Loyal Regt.); W. G. Mansel, 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajpoots; G. B. Renny, comptroller of Military Accounts, Punjab Command; E. W. F. Martin, 5th Goorkha Rifles (Frontier Force); C. H. Powell, 1st Goorkha Rifles (the Malaun Regt.); F. G. Atkinson, 17th Cav.; E. P. L. White, 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force); W. G. Yate, 4th Cav.; L. S. Hastings, D. S. O., 32nd Punjabis; H. S. Massy, C. B., 19th Lancers (Fane's Horse), J. F. Worlledge, 99th Deccan Inf.; C. G. M. Fasken, 52nd Sikhs (Frontier Force); E. W. St. G. Welchman, 95th Russell's Inf.; C. H. Westmoriand, assistant adjutant-general, Peshawur District; F. Hawkins, 1st Brahmans; W. S. Birdwood, 110th Mahratta Light Inf.; W. S. Marshall, 37th Dogras; J.O. Swann, 101st Grenadiers; Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. Phayre, assistant adjutant-general, Lahore District; Brevet Lieut.-Col. J.W. G. Tulloch, 106th Beloochistan Inf.; Brevet Lieut.-Col E. C. W. Mackenzie-Kennedy, 21st Pioneers; Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. J. R. Wickham, C. B., deputy inspector-general of supply and transport.

The undermentioned lieutenant-colonels to be colonels:—J. A. Fearon, Alexandra, Princes of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regt.); F. A. Curteis, chief instructor, School of Gunnery; A. J. Hughes Royal Field Art. T. A. H. Davies, D. S. O., the Devonshire Regt.; P. H. H. Massy, vice-consul, Asia Minor.

MEMORANDA.

Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. C. R. Conder, half-pay Royal Eng., retires on retired pay; Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col the Hon R T Lawley, C B, half-pay, retires on retired pay; Lieut.-Col H J Da Cane, from Royal Field Art, is continued in his appointment as a temporary military attache on promomotion; Lieut-Col J W A Morgan is granted the temporary rank of colonel while employed as inspector-general, Indian Civil Veterinary Dept.; Capt E. N Mozley, R E, is granted the local rank of major while employed as professor of military engineering at the Royal Military Colleges of Canada. The undermentioned officer are granted the local rank of captain while employed as company commanders in the Northern Nigeria Regt, West African Frontier Force:—Lieut E P Crozier, the Manchster Regt., Lieut C von Essen Moberly 11th Hussars, accond Lieut H H Shott, D S O, Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regt.) is granted the local rank of lieutenant while employed with the West African Frontier Force.

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Major W D J Pollard is removed from the Reserve of Officers.

Admiralty, 31st October.

In accordance with the provisions of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of 1st April 1881—Staff-Surgeon Thomas Edward Honey, M.D., has been placed on the Retired List. Dated 28th October.

In accordance with the provisions of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of 29th June, 1895—Lieutenant William Nicolas McGachen has this day been placed on the Retired List at his own request.

Admiralty, 1st November.

In accordance with the provisions of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of 1st April 1881—Fleet Surgeon Stewart Frazar Hamilton has this day been placed on the Retired List at the own request, with the permission to assume the rank of Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets.

The undermentioned Engineer Lieutenants have been promoted to the rank of Engineer Commander in His Majesty's Fleet:—George William Murray. Dated 31st October 1904. William George Lugate. Dated 1st November, 1904.

The undermentioned Artificer Engineers have this day been promoted to the rank of Chief Artificer Engineer in His Majesty's Fleet:—John George Short, Edwind Henry Richards, William Henry Hall, Samuel John Venning, John Guthrie, Montague, Joseph Speer, John Henry McLeod, William Henry Nancollas, William Thomas Morgan, Simon Whitehead Ramage, Henry Robert Gauntlett, Eugene Phinheas Mundy Baker, James John Ouistrim, George Dowey, Edward Howell Williams, David John Leary, Amos Nicholls, William John Penrose, Nathaniel Edward Blake, Joseph Robert Drake Frank Mills, Ottual Henry Naylor, Frederick Duncan Morgan Archibald Palmer Norris, John Cook and George Betteridge.

The following Clerks have been promoted to the rank of Assistant Prymaster in His Majesty's Fleet viz.:—Hugh Russel Stock. Dated 9th July 1904.

Elwin Pusey Thompson. Dated September, 1901

ROYAL MARINE ARTILLERY.

The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—Freeman Charles Nepean Bishop, and Dudley Leigh Aman. Dated 1st January, 1903.

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE.

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve—Sub-Lieutenant Alexander Milne has been placed on the Retired List. Dated 30th October, 1904. Engineer William Mathieson to be Senior Engineer. Dated 31st October, 1904.

ADMIRALTY, 2nd NOVEMBER.

Sub-Lieutenant Richard Matthew King has this day been promoted to the Rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet.

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE.

Sub-Lieutenant Bertram Henry Akroyd Ridgway to be Lieutenant. Dated 1st November, 1904.

War Office, Pall Mall, 4th November,

1st (King's) Dragoon Guards, Captain Henry F Wickham is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Imperial Yeomanry, Dated 1st October, 1904.

8th (King's Royal Irish) Hussars, Lieutenant Sir Richard W Lovings, Bar. resigns his Commission, Dated 5th November 1904.

10th (Prince of Wales Own Royal) Hussars, Captain the Honourable Dudley R H Anderson-Pelham is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Imperial Yeomanry, Dated 10th October, 1904.

GUARDS' DEPOT.

Lieutenant Guy Q Dawnay, D S O, Coldstream Guards, to be Adjutant, vice F G. Christie-miller, Coldstream Guards, whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 5th November 1904.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment), Lieutenant James G. L. Searight is placed on temporary half-pay on account of illhealth. Dated 27th October, 1904.

The Royal Warwickshire Regiment, Captain George N. B. Forster is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 26th September, 1904.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment), Lieutenant Neville W. Gardner to be Captain, vice J. D. Sparks, retired. Dated 10th September, 1904.

Lieutenant Paul Chapman is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 15th October, 1904.

he King's (Liverpool Regiment), Captain and Brevet Major George A. Wilkinson resigns his Commission. Dated 5th November, 1904.

Supernumerary Captain Lionel F. Leader to be Captain, vice G. A. Wilkinson. Dated 5th November, 1904.

The Royal Irish Regiment, Second Lieutenant M. G. Thomson to be Lieutenant, vice M. Furber promoted. Dated 14th October, 1904.

The Lancashire Fusiliers, Lieutenant Joseph L. Swainson to be Captain, vice W. P. Salt, resigned. Dated 25th October, 1904.

The King's Own Scottish Borderers, Captain Archibald S. Keo to be Major, vice A. H. B. Cavaye, promoted Lieutenant-Colonel, halfpay. Dated 21st September, 1904.

The Hampshire Regiment, Lieutenant Charles H. Hill resigns his Commission. Dated 5th November, 1904.

The Northamptonshire Regiment, Captain William T. Wrydowe is placed on retired pay. Dated 5th November, 1904.

The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment), Second Lieutenant M. M. Napier is seconded for service with the Indian Army. Dated 12th October, 1904.

The Highland Light Infantry, Second Lieutenant H. H. Mac D. Stevenson to be Lieutenant, on augmentation. Dated 24th October, 1904.

The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own), Captain Sir Edward I. B. Grogan Bart., is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 24th October, 1904.

The West India Regiment, Captain Charles A. M. Howard is seconded for service under Colonial Office, Dated 15th October, 1904.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

The promotion of Major A F Tyrrell bears date 25th October, 1504 instead of as notified in the Gazette of 5th August 1904.

The undermentioned Captains to be majors. Dated 20th October, 1904:—F R Buswell, P A Symons, M B and Captain H H Norman, from temporary half-pay, to be Captain, with presence next below M H Babington. Dated 19th October, 1904.

Captain F S Walker, F R C S I, from temporary half-pay, to be Captain. Dated 19th October, 1904.

STAFF.

Captain and Brevet Major S C Long, The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own), to be Brigade Major, 10th Brigade, 5th Division, vice Major K D Whitgham, D S O, The Royal Warwickshire Regiment-who has vacated that appointment. Dated 26th October, 1904.

The undermentioned appointments are made to the Personal Staff of General P. S., Lord Methuen, G.C.B., K.C.V., O.C.M.G.:—Major W. A. Tilney, 17th Lancers, to be Assistant Military Secretary and Aide-de-Camp Dated 13th June, 1904. Lieutenant the Honourable J. F. Hapburn-Stuart-Forbes Trefusis, Irish Guards, to be Aide-de-Camp. Dated 6th June, 1904.

QUEEN ALEXANDRIA'S IMPERIAL MILITARY NURSING SERVICE.

Staff Nurse Miss K. Ward resigns her appointment. Dated 8th November, 1904.

ARMY ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Captain T. S. Marquis, The South Wales Borderers, Ordnance Officer 4th Class, to be Ordnance Officer 3rd Class, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel O. C. Sherwood, retired. Dated 26th October, 1904.

MEMORANDA.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Percy H. H. Massy retires on retired pay. Dated 2nd November, 1904.

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur W. G. L. Cole, D.S.O., is granted the temporary rank of Colonel whilst employment as Commandant of the Northern Nigeria Regiment, West African Frontier Force, Dated 24th September, 1904.

BOMBAY HUNT.

Hounds will meet on the following dates:—Nov 24th Jackal Club, Nov 27th Sahar Hill, Dec 1st Cross Roads, Dec 4th Patla, Dec 8th Santa Cruz, Dec 11th Sahar Village and Dec 13th Jackal Club.

Members travelling to Santa Cruz by train are requested to proceed to the Meet with as little delay as possible.

J. H. SYMINGTON,
Ag. Honorary Secretary.

HIGH COURT.—Nov. 21.

Before The Hon'ble The Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BATCHELOR.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

1331-1361—Payne and Co—Messrs S B Fraser and Co vs The Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co—Cragie L and O and Smetham B and N—Part heard.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B TYABJI
For Consent decree.

17-04—Payne and Co—Mariambai vs Rahimabai—Mulla and M.

Long Causes,

531-91—Mulla and M—Rahimabai vs Mariambai widow and others—Payne and Co.

76-94—Payne and Co—N O Macleod vs Hassambhoy Visram—Little and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

282-03—Ardeser H D and Co—Bhugwandas Roopram and another vs Ally Mahomed Jan Mahomed and others—J P Dastur—Sorabji and J—Edgelow G and M.

For trial of Issues.

790-03—Payne and Co—Nawab Mehrani Jung vs Haji Sultan ali Shushi and another—Matubhoy J and M,

865-04—Edgelow G and W—Shapurji Sorabji Dubash vs Sorabji Rustomji Subadar Ardeser—H D and Co.

Long Causes.

579-03—Little and Co—Hurjeewan Veerji and others vs Runchordas Cullianji and others—Ardeser H D and Co.

105-04—Hiralal and D—Vajram Sakheram Diwan vs Purshotamdas Jaminadas—M B Chothia—(For hearing on Notice).

652-02—Kanga and P—Dayal Mawji Cullianji vs Lalji Doongersey and another—Tyabji D and Co.

751-03—Nadershaw and T—Bayaji Gungaram vs Shambhoo Naundeo Vanjari and anl another—Balkrishna V N K—In Person.

771-03—Payne and Co—Rustomji Edulji Saklath vs Manuel Francis and others.

512-03—K P Mehta—Gool Mahomed and others—N M Cama—R P Menta.

221-04—Unwalla and P—Kaikhushru Maneckji Sethia vs Runchordas Tribhowandas Mody Papue and Co

474-02—Mirza and M Toocker Ruttonsey Nairamsey vs Homaji Sapurji Chothia and another—M B Chotais

745-03—Matubhoy J and M—Jehangir Cursetji vs Kavasji Cursetji—Bicknal M and M

771-01—K D Shroff Mahomed Cassum Dhurramsey vs Joseph Ezekeel and others—Crawford B and Co—Payne and Co—Balkrishna V N K.

For trial of issues.

586-97—K J Bilimoria Framji Hiraji Pavri vs Phirozshaw Cowasji Khojotia M it Vakel.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Commercial Causes.

545-04—Payne and Co—Kaojee Dewjee and another vs Bhugwandas Narotamdas—Tyabjee D and Co—Part heard

Long Causes

877-01—Edgelow G and W—Bibi Sakina widow vs Mirza Mahomed bin Hajee Abdool Hoosein Shirajee and others—Craigie L and O.

On question of Costs.

51-41—Tyabjee O and Co—Bibi Kaver Sultan vs Bibi Rukhie Sultan and others—Payne and Co

Commercial Cause,

534-01—Mathowji and K—Ebjee Umarsi and others vs Memon Mahomed Hajee Jamal—Mathubhoy—Jand M

Long Causes

2-8-01—K D Shroff—Dhunjibhoy Merwanji Shroff vs Nusserwanji Cursetji Sukhia—Craigie L and O

On question of Cost,

505-04—Johangir and S—Ramabai widow vs Ramchundee Vithal Shringapure—Khunderao and S

Long Causes

237-03—Ardeslr H D and Co—Haji Abdul Rahman Shirazi vs Hajibibi widow and others—Captain and V

384-00—Captain and V—Fakirchand and others vs Doolub Bowjee and others—Madhowjee V

117-04—Bhaishunker K and G—The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Bai Sudha Alias Moghibai—Madhowji and V

408-01—Hickenlj M and M—Dinshaw M Punthecker and another vs Khatri Salemahomed Jaffer—Little and Co.

465-04—Payne and Co—Vullt Mahomed Hassum vs Vusomji V Veiji and Co—Madhowji and V

20-01—Payne and Co—Shamjee Kandojee vs Chimnaji Sadashiv and other—F P—Pavri Magania T and G

136-03—M and B—Chothia Vajibai widow vs—nana widow—Payne and Co

74-01—Tyabji and Co—Manockbai widow vs Bai Amrat widow and others—Edgelow G and W.

255-04—Pestonji R and K—Hirjibhoy Maneckji Sethna vs Dataram Ramkrishna Koregobker and others—Mulla and M.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR, T. W. CUFFE A. D. C, COMMANDING Bo. L. H. Bombay, November 21.

The Squadron will parade on Thursday morning next the 24th instant on the Sands at Church Gate Station at 7 a. m. sharp.

Dress—Drill order Khaki.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut,
Acting Adjt. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES,

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING. Bombay, November 21.

1 Arms and Equipment are now being issued to members at Head-Quarters on every week day between the hours of 6-30 a. m. and 5-30 p. m. No arms &c. will be issued to any member not applying in person.

2 There will be commnnicating Drill for the Non-Commissioned Officers at Head-Quarters to-day (Monday) the 21st Instant at 6. p. m. Infy Drill Part I paras 171 to 182 will be practised.

3 E Company will parade on Tuesday next, the 22nd Instant at 5 p. m. at the Sir Richard Temple's Statue for a Ride out and Instructions in judging distance by sound.

Dress—Drill Order, Khaki, without Arms-Forage Caps.

4 There will be Company Drill for D Company at the back of Telegraph Quarters at 5 p. m. on Wednesday the 23d instant, and every Wednesday until further orders.

Dress—Plain Clothes, Rifles and Side Arms.

5 There will be Instruction Drills for Officers only at Head-Quarters at 6 p. m. on Wednesday the 23rd Instant. Infy Drill part I paras 171 to 182 also paras 280, 281 Part VI will be practised.

6 There will be Company Drill for F Company at St Mary's College, Byculla, on Tuesday the 22nd instant at 5 p. m.

Dress—Plain Clothes, Rifles and Side Arms.

7 There will be Drill for Recruits on Thursday the 24th instant at Head Quarters at 6 p. m.

8 The Range at Ghat Cooper will be available for Class Firing on the 23rd Instant, Members are requested to take advantage of this, and try to complete their Class Firing.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain
Adjutant B. V. R,

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A. Bombay, November 21.

1 Detail—Orderly Sergts for the week No 1 Coy. Serg H E Breying next for duty Br Graffiths No 2 Coy, Sergt P Hunter next for duty Sergt Thomson.

2 The following drills will take place this week No 1 Coy. Wednesday 6-30 p. m. Town Hall Compound, squard drill and Carbine Exercise and Instructions for Proficiency Certificate Thursday at 6-30 a. m. Colaba North fort 6th B gun drill.

No 2 Coy. Nesbit lane Head-Quarters Thursday at 8-45 p. m. Squad drill.

The E E Coy, will parade at 6-30 p. m. at the Apollo Bunder, on Wednesday next the 23rd instant and proceed to Oyster Rock for Technical Instructions.

3 There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee, at the B V A Club, Apollo Bunder to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m, sharp.

By Order
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V A.

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And Happiness and Prosperity Assured by

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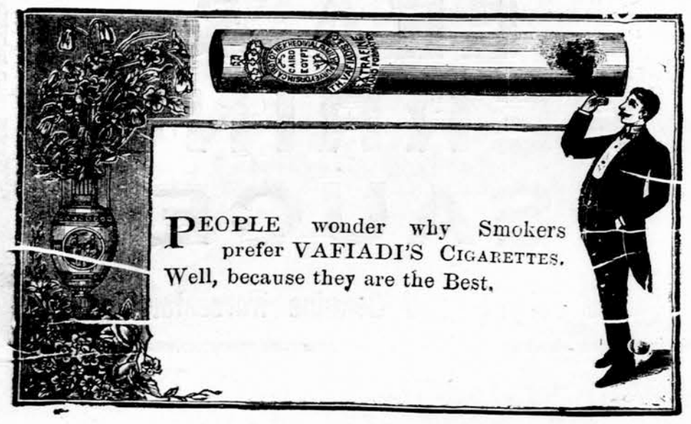

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THE MORAL.

need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

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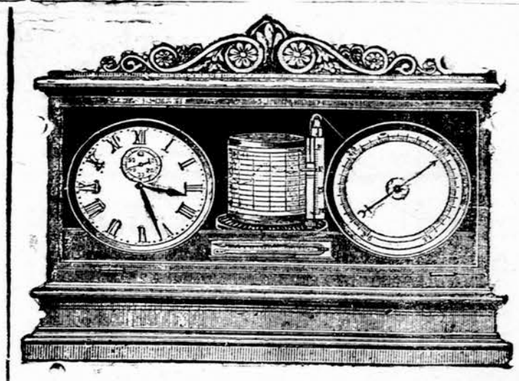

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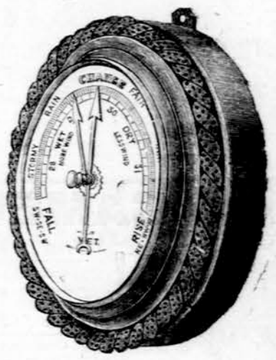

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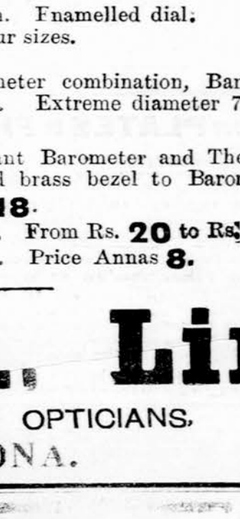

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